

admire above all his lightness in a world of brutality, his dreaming imagination — as the poet of Queen Mab — and at the same time his wisdom, as the voice of reason amid the fanatical harrows of Capulets and Montagues. He sticks to the old code of chivalry at the price of his life, perhaps just the mistake of style, and yet he is a modern man, skeptical and ironic — a Don Quixote who knows very well what dreams are and what reality is, and yet lives both with open eyes."

Mr. Calvino's new novel is "Mr. Palomar." The title character, whose name recalls the famous telescope, is a quetter after knowledge, a visionary in a world sublime and ridiculous.

He is impatient and taciturn in society, preferring to spin inner dialogues and listen to the silence of infinite spaces and the songs of birds.

Mr. Calvino's other works include "The Baron in the Trees," "The Path to the Nest of Spiders," "The Castle of Crossed Destinies," "Invisible Cities," "Italian Folktales," "Cosmicomics," "If on a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pretoria Admits Violating Pact By Aiding Mozambican Rebels

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, despite its nonaggression treaty with Mozambique, has continued to support the anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance with weapons and ammunition, other air-dropped supplies and transport, according to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha.

After months of disputing Mozambique's charges that South Africa was guilty of violations of the March 1984 Nkomati Accord in its support of the rightist Mozambican National Resistance, Mr. Botha acknowledged Wednesday that the Mozambican "allegations in broad terms are correct, and that the Nkomati Accord was violated."

The admission, further damaging South Africa's image as a trustworthy partner in international affairs, appeared to be motivated by the expectation that the leader of Mozambique, President Samora Machel, will present extensive documentary evidence of the violations to President Ronald Reagan during his current visit to the United States.

Despite criticism from U.S. conservatives, the Reagan administration is supplying Mr. Machel's Marxist regime with \$40 million in economic aid, as part of an effort to lure Mozambique from the embrace of the Soviet Union.

The Nkomati Accord, which was brokered behind the scenes by U.S.

diplomats and has been one of the few clear successes of the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," is now very much in doubt. However, Mr. Botha indicated that a major effort is under way to salvage it.

Mr. Botha, speaking in Pretoria, implied that the country's military forces, which had built up the Mozambican National Resistance into a guerrilla force of 15,000 before the Nkomati Accord, were solely responsible for the violations. Gen. Magnus Malan, the defense minister, had accepted responsibility for the actions, Mr. Botha said.

The continued South African support had included the supply of weapons and ammunition on a regular basis; establishment of a communications network; deliveries of "humanitarian aid," such as food and medicine; construction of land strip and other facilities at guerrilla bases and air and sea transport, Mr. Botha said. There was at least one trip by submarine for guerrilla leaders, he said.

In addition, Louis M. Nel, the deputy foreign minister, made three secret visits over the last three months to guerrilla headquarters at Gorongosa in central Mozam-

bique, although such contacts had been explicitly denied, both publicly and in diplomatic meetings with Mozambique.

The attacks by guerrillas, apparently mounted with South African support, have virtually paralyzed Mozambique for the past year, cutting off the capital and major cities from the countryside and preventing the shipment of food and consumer goods. Until it received help recently from Zimbabwe, the government had been unable to check the spread of the insurgency.

South Africa has consistently denied all allegations of such activities, except for some clandestine support that five army officers had given to the rightists.

But Mozambique found extensive documentation that included a senior officer's operational diary, headquarters day books, itineraries of trips by officials to South Africa over the past two years, radio logs and supply records when its troops, supported by Zimbabwe forces, overran the headquarters of the guerrillas at Gorongosa late last month.

All those amounted to no more than "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord, Mr. Botha said,



R.F. Botha

despite treaty prohibitions on supporting guerrilla operations against one another. They occurred, moreover, according to Mr. Botha, as a result of South Africa's attempts to bring the rightist rebels into negotiations with the ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, as South Africa had pledged to do.

Mr. Botha, who had been summoned to Maputo, Mozambique's capital, on Monday prior to Mr. Machel's departure for Washington, said that the South African government as such had not been accused of violating the accord. He implied that Mr. Machel had accepted his explanation that the activities had been undertaken with the intention of "softening" the guerrillas for negotiations.

South Africa Says Force Sent into Angola Will Be Withdrawn by Weekend

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, faced with strong international condemnation and a warning from the Angolan government that a clash with its forces was imminent, announced Thursday it would withdraw its troops from southern Angola.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defense Force, said his force of about 500 men had successfully completed its pre-emptive strike against insurgents fighting for control of South-West Africa, the territory known as Namibia. He said the force would pull back to bases inside the South African-controlled territory "before the end of the weekend."

His statement made no mention of an earlier Angolan Ministry of Defense communiqué alleging that South African forces had penetrated 150 miles (250 kilometers) into southern Angola and were preparing to engage Angolan soldiers advancing on the military headquarters of Jonas Savimbi's anti-government Union for the Total Liberation of Angola.

The South African invasion of Angola, which began Monday, has led to widespread Western protest, including some of the strongest statements to date from the Reagan administration. The administration accused Pretoria of violating international law by its military operation and its continued presence in Namibia.

The new incursion, which began only a week after the return to Pretoria of the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, was widely seen here as a slap at the United States following President Ronald Reagan's announcement of limited economic sanctions. Analysts noted that Mr. Nickel had been recalled to Washington in June to protest South African commando operations in neighboring Botswana and Angola.

South Africa has insisted from the incursion's beginning that it was aimed at pre-empting an offensive by rebels of the South-West African People's Organization, which has been conducting a bush war from Angolan bases against South African rule in Namibia.

In his statement Thursday, General Viljoen said that South African forces had disrupted SWAPO logistic lines and destroyed large amounts of weapons and ammunition, including thousands of rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition. He said two insurgents had been killed and a number of others had fled north. He reported no South African casualties.

The Angolan communiqué drew a far different picture, saying South African armored vehicles had moved within 10 miles of the southwestern town of Mavinga. Mr. Sa-

vimbi's secret base is at Jamba, a bush camp near the Namibian border.

Despite public denials, South Africa has long supported Mr. Savimbi's forces with arms and other supplies. The Angolan offensive against Jamba appeared designed to cut off rebels' supply lines with northern Namibia. A South African medical orderly attached to Mr. Savimbi's forces was killed over the weekend in a skirmish with Angolan forces.

The Angolan communiqué also said South African air raids had killed six Angolan troops and injured 25 earlier this week.

Weir Warns About Safety Of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment airplane, landing near Norfolk, Virginia.

He said he agreed to remain secluded because of the possibility that "one or more" of those left behind might also be freed.

Mr. Weir appeared fit and spoke in a strong, steady voice.

He said he believed his captors' appeals should be taken seriously. He refused to release details of his captivity because "I do not want to put in jeopardy the safety and welfare of the remaining hostages."

Mr. Weir said he did not know why he had been released. He was told he would be freed only 60 to 90 minutes beforehand.

He said that, on Saturday, he saw four of the six Americans and that they were all well. The four are Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press; David P. Jacobson, director of the American University hospital in Beirut; the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; and Thomas Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University.

The two other captive Americans are Peter Kilburn, a librarian at American University and William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer.

In addition, four Frenchmen and a Briton have been kidnapped in Lebanon in the last 18 months.

Mr. Weir said he had a "message from my captors" that he had conveyed to President Ronald Reagan when the two spoke Wednesday. He did not say what the message was, but added that he felt there remained only a small "window of opportunity" for gaining the release of the remaining six.

If the terrorists' demand is not met soon, he said, "they are prepared to kidnap other Americans." They said that while they "do not want to harm anyone," they will "go so far as to proceed to execute their hostages if their demand is not met."

Complex Situation

Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, hinted at the complexity of the hostage situation in remarks Wednesday.

He said the announcement of Mr. Weir's release had been delayed because of intelligence from the region suggesting that the remaining hostages were to be released soon.

"Because today, in Lebanon, the competition, if you will, for custody over these people is fairly keen, between three and four different factions, we thought it possible that the awareness Sunday or Monday of Reverend Weir's release could intensify that competition and make it more difficult for the release of the others," he said during an appearance in Colorado Springs.

Other administration officials said the Syrian government's attitude changed sharply after Israel took until September to release the final group of more than 750 Arabs, mostly Shiites, it had been holding in a prison near Haifa.

Another official said the Syrians believed that there had been a deal last June in which 39 American hostages taken from a Trans World Airlines flight would be freed in exchange for the immediate release of the Shiites held by Israel.

(Continued from Page 1)

refused Thursday to answer questions about the letter, and it was not clear if the personnel in question could include Mr. Heru, who, as defense minister, is responsible for the DGSE.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Heru had summoned senior military officers for consultations. He met separately with General Jean Sautier, the armed forces chief of staff, and Admiral Pierre LaCoste, chief of the secret service, at the Defense Ministry.

On Tuesday, the three men, along with the former armed forces chief of staff, Jean-Louis Lacaze, were accused by the daily newspaper Le Monde of approving the attack on the Rainbow Warrior.

Mr. Heru acknowledged that five French secret service agents had been in Auckland, but strongly repudiated the charge that they had been ordered to sink the ship.

His response drew criticism in much of the French press Thursday.

Le Monde said that Mr. Mitterrand had bluntly told Mr. Heru in a cabinet meeting Wednesday that "I want to know" the truth about the charges. The newspaper said that both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius were "pressing Mr. Heru to establish the truth."

The paper said Mr. Fabius had told Mr. Heru that he had been culpably slow in investigating the operation.

In New Zealand on Thursday, Prime Minister David Lange said he knew that more than five French agents had been on the spot. He refused to rule out a U.S. television report that as many as 20 French agents were in the area in the six months before the attack.

Two French agents are in jail in New Zealand facing charges of sabotaging the Rainbow Warrior and murdering a Greenpeace crew member. Three men who were aboard a yacht that stopped in Auckland at the time of the attack have also been identified as DGSE agents.

A story to appear Friday in L'Express magazine says the men were brought to New Zealand by the yacht's crew hidden in two oxygen bottles.

L'Express says a fourth team of agents "had chartered a fast vessel in Australia in case things went wrong."

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Arab Groups Claim Bomb Attacks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Black September Palestinian group claimed responsibility on Thursday for killing a Jordanian publisher in Athens, and a Moslem group said it was behind an explosion Tuesday in a cafe in Rome.

The claims came in statements typewritten in Arabic that were delivered by the same man to a news agency in Beirut. The Black September statement described the publisher, Michel al-Nimri, as a "spy and agent" for Western intelligence agencies. Mr. Nimri, 37, publisher of the Athens-based An Nasra, was killed Wednesday by a gunman in an apartment building that houses the magazine's offices.

The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems said it had blown up "an American-British intelligence den" at the Café de Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on Tuesday. Thirty-nine persons were hurt. The group warned tourists, especially Arabs, to stay away from Britain, Spain and Italy to avoid "operations by our heroic struggle."

France, Argentina Sign Industry Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — Argentina and France signed a cooperation treaty Thursday aimed at strengthening economic, industrial and financial relations. French officials said. Details of the agreement will be worked out during the next meeting of the French-Argentine commission in January.

President Raúl Alfonsín was in France at the end of a three-nation tour of Europe aimed at winning support for economic austerity measures he has imposed in Argentina, which is heavily in debt. He met with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius before the accord was signed. Mr. Alfonsín also visited Yugoslavia and West Germany.

New York Abandons Westway Plan

NEW YORK (AP) — State and city officials gave up a 10-year fight Thursday and abandoned the proposed \$2-billion Westway highway and real estate development project in Manhattan.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo and Mayor Edward I. Koch said they would seek to use the project's federal funding for mass transit and a smaller substitute road, as opponents had urged since Westway was proposed in 1974.

U.S. Applauds Tokyo Defense Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration welcomed Thursday a decision by Japan to sharply increase defense spending over the next five years.

"We see that decision as a further indication of Japan's continuing commitment to acquire the capability of fulfilling its agreed defense role and missions," the U.S. State Department said. At the same time, the department welcomed Japan's decision to double spending on foreign aid.

The 18,550 billion yen (\$76.5 billion) defense plan for 1986-1990 adopted under pressure from the United States, calls for an annual increase of 7.9 percent in spending, compared with growth in the 6 percent range over the past three years. The new military budget amounts to roughly 1.04 percent of current projections for the nation's gross national product for the five-year period, although a policy set in 1974 limits yearly defense spending to 1 percent of GNP.

Brandt Meets Honecker in East Berlin

BERLIN (Reuters) — Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, met with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, for four hours Thursday and said that their countries had a special role to play in preserving peace in Europe.

The Communist press stressed the importance of the visit with front-page pictures and reports of Mr. Brandt laying flowers at a memorial to the victims of Nazism. West German sources said the treatment bore out optimism among Bonn officials that the ongoing spy scandal in West Germany would not damage relations.

Mr. Brandt, the Social Democratic opposition chairman, was on his first visit to East Berlin since resigning as chancellor 11 years ago. He said both countries should develop their own initiatives and press for disarmament.



Willy Brandt as he visited East Berlin on Thursday.

Cease-Fire Falters in North Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuters) — An all-party security committee called a cease-fire Thursday afternoon in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli after more than five days of heavy fighting between Moslem groups, but security sources said it held for only an hour.

Fighting eased just after the cease-fire went into effect, halting the shelling of residential areas. But fresh clashes soon erupted between the radical Sunni Islamic Unification Movement and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, the security sources said.

For the Record

Portugal sent a strong protest Thursday to Australia over reported plans for joint exploration by Australia and Indonesia of oil deposits in the Timor Sea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Lisbon. (Reuters)

Iraq said its planes destroyed Thursday a jetty on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. Iran, meanwhile, said two South Korean sailors were killed when Iraqi planes attacked their tanker in the northern Gulf. (Reuters)

The sixth game of the world chess championship between Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov ended in a draw Thursday in Moscow after Mr. Kasparov's 27th move. Mr. Karpov now leads 3.5 to 2.5. (AP)

Trade Policy Is Adopted

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to reach \$150 billion this year.

The resolution calls for legislation closely resembling a bill with strong House support that Mr. Reagan has denounced as a protectionist measure. The bill, sponsored by three Democrats — the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas — would force nations with large trade surpluses to open their markets to American products or face a 25 percent import surcharge.

Its sponsors deny the bill is protectionist, describing it instead as a market-expanding measure.

The Democratic initiative, sponsored by Representative Stan Lundine of New York, won the endorsement of a special task force on trade named by Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House majority leader.

President Reagan, meanwhile, continued his attack on those bills during an appearance in Concord, New Hampshire, that was supposed to have been devoted to tax overhaul.

"What we can't do is be stampeded into the dark hole of protectionism, igniting a trade war that will undercut everything we've accomplished and, in the long run, throw millions of Americans out of work," Mr. Reagan said, echoing comments on trade he had made during a press conference Tuesday night.

Major Quake Hits Mexico; Toll High

(Continued from Page 1)

when a church collapsed during Mass in Ciudad Guzman, 420 miles west of Mexico City and 50 miles inland. El Informador newspaper in Guadalajara said. The paper also reported "extensive damage" in the nearby city of Colima.

"I heard this trembling and I got out of my bedroom and ran to the hallway," a man who escaped from the Nuevo León, a large apartment building in the center of Mexico City, told a television station.

"By that time, the walls had caved in on the bedroom and I ran down the stairs," he said. "There were people running for their lives. There were rocks flying all over. I got out, but I wasn't able to save my wife."

Aeromexico, one of Mexico's two national airlines, said all communications were knocked out in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Tepic, Nayarit, the resort of Ixtapa and Acapulco. The Mexico City airport was closed for hours but later reopened.

The quake, which was felt as far away as Corpus Christi and Houston on the eastern coast of Texas, hit during Mexico City's morning rush hour.

John Minsch, a geophysicist at the National Earthquake Center in



The Associated Press

Golden, Colorado, said its epicenter was in an earthquake-prone area about 40 miles offshore and 150 miles northwest of the resort of Acapulco. The National Weather Service issued a tidal wave watch for Mexico, El Salvador, Ecuador and California but called it off four hours later.

It was the strongest quake in the hemisphere since March 3, when one of 7.8 magnitude near the coast of central Chile killed at least 177 people and injured 2,500.



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Philippine Airlines



Italo Calvino Is Dead at 61

(Continued from Page 1)

Winter's Night a Traveler" and "Marcovaldo."

For a while after World War II, he tried to write realistic stories. His early novel, "The Path to the Nest of Spiders," described his experiences while fighting with the partisans against the Nazis and Fascists in the mountains of Liguria.

Eventually, he seemed to feel that the only way for him to write was to invent. Straight science fiction seemed too remote. In "Cosmicomics" he came close to science fiction, inspired by the workings of the universe.

Thereafter, he began to grapple with modern events in his own way through fables that often crisscross time.

By contrast to his own work, Mr. Calvino ridiculed commercial fiction. In "If on a Winter's Night a Traveler," he invented a group called the Organization for the Electronic Production of Homogenized Literary Works. He said it was inspired by the market research conducted by the release of the networks and some book publishers to determine what audiences wanted to see and read—and then to manufacture it.

He was born in Santiago de Las Vegas, Cuba, of Italian parents, both of whom were tropical agronomists. Several years later they returned to San Remo, on the Italian Riviera. After Italy's entry into World War II, as a compulsory member of the Young Fascists, he participated in the Italian occupation of the French Riviera, but in 1943 he joined the Italian Resistance and fought the Germans in the Ligurian mountains.

In 1945, he joined the Communist Party and began contributing to party journals. With the writers Cesare Pavese and Elio Vittorini, he shared an involvement in Socialist politics and in the neo-realistic literary vogue.

"The Communist Party seemed to have the most realistic program for opposing a resurgence of Fascism and for rehabilitating Italy," he said, "but I left the party in 1957, and today I am apolitical."

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U.S. Details How Secrets Were Leaked to Soviet

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The West has acquired information, apparently from Russian sources, explaining in detail the Soviet Union's system for obtaining Western military and technological secrets, according to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

This information was contained in a Pentagon report released Wednesday by Mr. Weinberger, who said that the leakage of Western technology to the Soviet Union is "a far more serious problem than we had previously realized."

Among the Western technological secrets acquired by the Soviet Union, according to the report, were the first-control radar for the F-15 jet fighter, one of the most advanced aircraft developed by the United States. Also acquired, according to the report, were numerous computers and microchips, many of them used by the Russians to make their own versions of Western electronic devices.

The report disclosed the structure of an organization in Moscow that it claims coordinates efforts to obtain technology by targeting American universities and U.S. defense contractors and hiring Western businessmen to assist in smuggling operations.

The report, which Mr. Weinberger termed "deeply sobering," adds another foreboding characterization of the Soviet Union's activities by the Reagan administration as arms-control talks resumed Thursday in Geneva and as the president prepares for his meeting Nov. 19 and 20 with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. Mr. Weinberger said the report showed the need for increased vigilance in the West to try to frustrate Soviet espionage.

According to an informed source in the American intelligence community, much of the information in

the new Pentagon report came from a Soviet KGB agent recruited in the 1970s by French intelligence. According to the source, this agent was part of a team of about 300 scientific specialists working for the Soviet intelligence agency who have been sent abroad on technology-hunting missions.

The KGB agent provided information and documents to the French for a number of years, the source said. He was transferred back to Moscow several years ago, resumed contact with the French there, but then disappeared and is now presumed dead, the source added.

In late March a Paris newspaper, *Le Monde*, published the first account of the Soviet technological espionage that is described in more detail in the Pentagon report. *Le Monde* said that the information leaked to the French government's decision to expel 47 Soviet diplomats in 1983.

The report released Wednesday says only that the information it contains was obtained recently and "directly by the United States and allied countries."

Compiled by the Defense Department and 20 other U.S. agencies, the report describes a Soviet apparatus headed by the Military Industrial Commission. The organization consists of executives of top military industries who select specific items for collection, designate intelligence agencies for each job and allocate funds for each acquisition, a total of 500 million rubles per year in the late 1970s, according to the report.

The Pentagon report translated that 500 million rubles into \$1.4 billion in "1980 purchase-power equivalents," but other specialists challenged that conversion. The Soviet Union's official exchange rate pegs the ruble at about \$1.30.

Bolivia Jails Unionists; State of Siege Is Declared

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Bolivia declared Thursday a 90-day state of siege and arrested hundreds of trade unionists after talks failed to end a crippling general strike of two weeks over austerity measures imposed to curb inflation.

The Interior Ministry said that 150 labor activists, including the leaders of the Bolivian Workers Central, were flown in four military jets to four towns in the north.

The interior minister, Fernando Barrientos, said the government had taken the actions because of the upheaval that the strike had caused. He said provincial authorities had been ordered to place a six-hour curfew on the country beginning at midnight Thursday.

He said that troops arrested hundreds of Bolivian workers Thursday morning, including the country's top labor leader, Juan Lechin, after the workers staged a hunger strike to protest government austerity measures.

The information minister, Reynaldo Pizarro, said the government offered to lift all sanctions against workers arrested or fired for striking. The walkout, which began Sept. 4, has been declared illegal.

In return, Mr. Pizarro said labor leaders had to call off the strike and the fast for 15 days to allow negotiations on the economic program.

However, Mr. Lechin, the executive secretary of the Bolivian Workers Central, the leftist-led national labor confederation, said the strike would continue until an assembly of 200 men voted on the government offer.

The government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro, which took office last month, devalued the peso by about 95 percent and froze public sector wages Aug. 29 in a bid to curb the world's highest inflation rate, now over 14,000 percent annually.

Troops and police were deployed throughout La Paz on Thursday, and armored vehicles guarded the main square, where the government and congress buildings stand.

An Interior Ministry communiqué said the government took the measures because of escalating provocation and acts of sabotage by known agitators under orders from abroad.



Strikers in Bolivia denounce government austerity.

It said hard-line politicians and union leaders "had hindered the finding of a patriotic agreement on the government's economic measures aimed at ending hyperinflation, widespread corruption and at starting an economic recovery."

Mr. Barrientos said the arrested workers, who were rounded up when troops burst into the university and union headquarters, would appear before magistrates within 48 hours.

Mr. Paz, who took office on a pledge to halt Bolivia's steep economic decline, declared the general strike illegal hours after it began Sept. 4.

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Kidnappers of Duarte's Daughter Demand Cease-Fire, News Blackout

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The kidnappers of the daughter of President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador have established new conditions for opening negotiations on her release, according to a senior Salvadoran official.

In three radio messages to Salvadoran officials, the kidnappers have demanded a halt to government military operations and an embargo on all information about the case, including further reporting about the kidnapping in the Salvadoran press, according to the Salvadoran official.

The conditions were set amid reports that the kidnappers of Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán are leftist rebels belonging to one of the five groups making up the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. It appears that the rebel group itself may not be taking responsibility for the kidnapping because it wants to minimize criticism of the action.

The official said the government would not stop military operations but would stop disclosing information about the kidnapping. Local newspaper and radio editors would also be asked to embargo news about the case, he said.

In its first comment on the kidnapping, the rebel radio *Venceremos* on Wednesday attacked President Duarte in especially harsh terms, accusing him of being "the greatest criminal ever in El Salvador."

They said both Mrs. Duarte Durán and a woman kidnapped with her were in good health.

The rebels played a tape recording that they said was made by Mrs. Duarte Durán for her father. The voice on the tape said, "Papa, today, Monday the 16th of September, your daughter, Inés Guadalupe, is speaking. I want to tell you, Papa, that I am fine. I am fine. Send my greetings to the family. I want to tell you that I am in the hands of the guerrilla commando group Pedro Pablo Castillo" of the Farabundo Martí front.

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TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes: "Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently. Most prefer Tonic in Bombay, Martini in Bombay or Orange in Bombay. Indeed, anything that one would usually mix in Bombay. But, let me assure you, there is no need to stay clear of the water. Those rumours which infer that water does not mix with this most distinctive of Imported London Dry Gins are well and truly ill-founded."



Judge Cites Contradiction in Nicaragua's Evidence

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The U.S. judge at the International Court of Justice accused Nicaragua on Thursday of presenting contradictory evidence by denying that it had supported leftist rebels in El Salvador.

He also cast doubt on the testimony of one of Nicaragua's star witnesses, David MacMichael, a former CIA intelligence analyst.

Speaking on the sixth day of hearings in a case brought by Nicaragua against the United States, Judge Stephen M. Schwebel quoted Mr. MacMichael's testimony that "it could be taken as a fact" that Nicaragua was involved in supplying arms to the insurgents in El Salvador.

The judge noted that Luis Carrón Cruz, Nicaragua's deputy interior minister, told the court last week

that his government was "not engaged... in the provision of arms to either of the factions engaged in the civil war in El Salvador."

The United States has boycotted proceedings in the case since January, claiming that the court has no jurisdiction in the case. A U.S. diplomat, however, is attending the hearings as an unofficial observer.

Mr. Schwebel asked Carlos Argüello, the head of the Nicaraguan legal team here, whether the 15-member judicial panel was to "believe or disbelieve" Mr. MacMichael's statement on the alleged arms shipments to El Salvador.

"And if the court is asked to disbelieve the conclusion of MacMichael, why should it be asked to believe his other conclusions?" he said.

He cited allegations by Mr. MacMichael, who was under contract with the CIA from 1981 to 1983,

that the agency sent an armed force of 1,500 men into Nicaragua with the approval of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. MacMichael said the Reagan administration's stated purpose was to stem an alleged flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador. But its real intent, he testified, was to destabilize the Sandinist government and undercut its international support.

Mr. Argüello told the court that he would reply to Judge Schwebel's questions on Friday.

In other testimony Thursday, Sir Ian Brownlie, an Oxford law professor who is serving on the Nicaraguan legal team, said that "public declarations by high U.S. officials and legislation adopted by Congress clearly indicated that the U.S. government is legally responsible

for the military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua."

Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government originally filed the action in April 1984, charging the United States with waging "armed attacks" aimed at overthrowing the government.

The court, a judicial arm of the United Nations, has no enforcement powers.

Rights Violations Cited

Charles Rabcock of *The Washington Post* reported earlier from Washington:

Nicaragua has covered up thousands of cases of human rights violations, including murder, while financing its intelligence and espionage network through drug trafficking, according to a defector.

Alvaro José Baldizon Aviles, 26, who said he was the chief investiga-

tor of human rights allegations for Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez from late 1982 until July, said at a news briefing arranged by the U.S. State Department that he fled because "I came to realize how corrupt and bloody the Nicaraguan government was."

Mr. Baldizon said that after he investigated the execution of more than 150 Miskito Indians during the summer of 1982, he was ordered to write a second report, "giving a different and falsified version to cover up the responsibility of the Nicaraguan government."

Earthquake in Indonesia

United Press International

JAKARTA — At least 10 persons died and seven were injured when an earthquake recorded at 5.8 on the Richter scale occurred Monday in Irian Jaya, about 1,960 miles (3,170 kilometers) east of Jakarta, the news agency Antara reported Thursday.

House, Senate Leaders Say Debate On Taxes Will Spill Over Into '86

By Tom Redburn and Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has taken the first step toward congressional enactment of U.S. tax revision by agreeing to draft procedures that allow its members to amend President Ronald Reagan's plan.

Congressional leaders said Wednesday that their new timetable would prevent the Senate from acting on tax revision this year.

They agreed that the best Mr. Reagan could expect was to receive a bill from Capitol Hill in the first few months of next year.

"I don't think it has any chance of getting through Congress this year," said the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts. His remarks echoed those made earlier by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan took his campaign for tax revision back on the road, telling a crowd in Concord, New Hampshire, that "the political establishment back in Washington says you don't care about these things."

Many leaders in Congress have said they can detect no grounds well

of support for overhauling the tax code, but House leaders remain committed to producing a bill this year so that Mr. Reagan cannot blame Democrats in next year's election for derailing his proposal.

"Are we trying to put it through the House? The answer is yes," said Mr. O'Neill, who met with Mr. Dole and agreed to end this year's congressional session at Thanksgiving, the last week in November, leaving only enough time on the legislative agenda to act on such issues as trade, remaining budget matters and an increase in the national debt limit.

The House Ways and Means Committee, voting 27 to 2 to bar the public, reporters and lobbyists from its deliberations, is expected to devote most of October to rewriting the tax code.

The closed sessions, according to Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, are designed to reduce the pressure from lobbyists representing special-interest groups and permit members to talk freely among themselves.

The committee, in a key move, agreed to work from a list of tax options prepared by the staff rather than directly from Mr. Reagan's proposal. The staff options, according to the committee's chief counsel, Joseph K. Dowley, do not represent Mr. Rostenkowski's own proposals but are designed simply to provide a starting point for committee members, who will be free to offer amendments of their own.

In another action, the committee decided that any member offering an amendment that would lose revenue—such as a lower tax rate—would have to offer, at the same time, an offsetting provision to gain the money back.

The Reagan proposal would cut the top individual tax rate from 50 percent to 35 percent and nearly double the personal exemption from \$1,040 to \$2,000, providing an average tax cut of about 7 percent.

On the corporate side, most companies would pay higher taxes despite lower tax rates because of the elimination of such tax preferences as the investment tax credit.

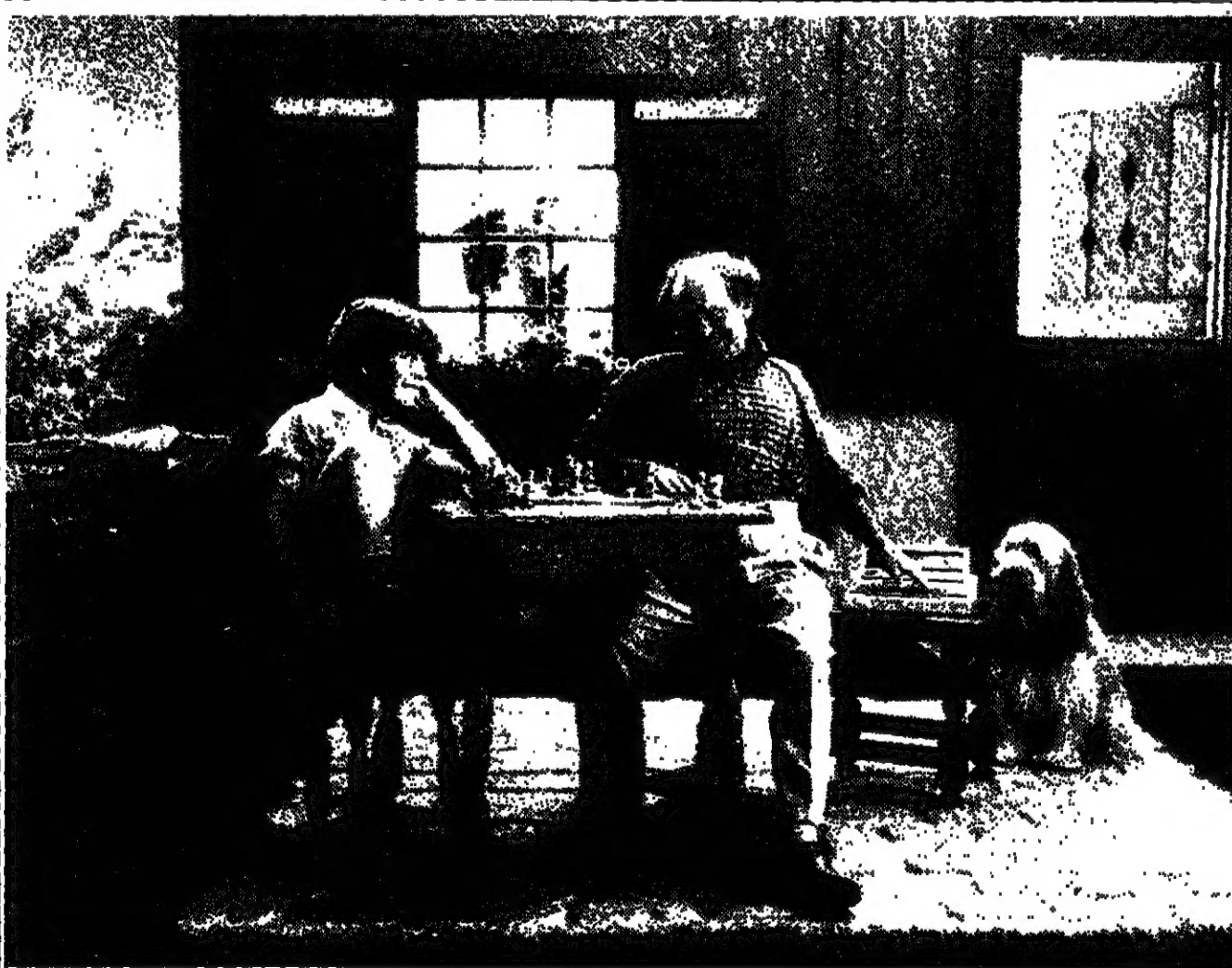
Sermon Broadcast Is Barred by Chile

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Chilean authorities barred radio stations from broadcasting live an Independence Day sermon by Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, who urged the military government and its opponents to settle their differences.

President Augusto Pinochet, the four members of the military junta, opposition party officials and labor leaders attended the Thanksgiving Mass on Wednesday at the cathedral in central Santiago at which Cardinal Fresno gave the sermon.

The government's information office, known by the Spanish acronym DINACOS, took over Chile's radio stations for more than four hours to prevent a live broadcast of the sermon. The stations were ordered to broadcast folk music until the Mass ended, but they were later allowed to transmit an edited version of the sermon.



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U.S. Labor Union Elects Woman as a Top Officer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has elected a woman as secretary-treasurer, one of the few times a woman has advanced to such a high position in a U.S. labor union.

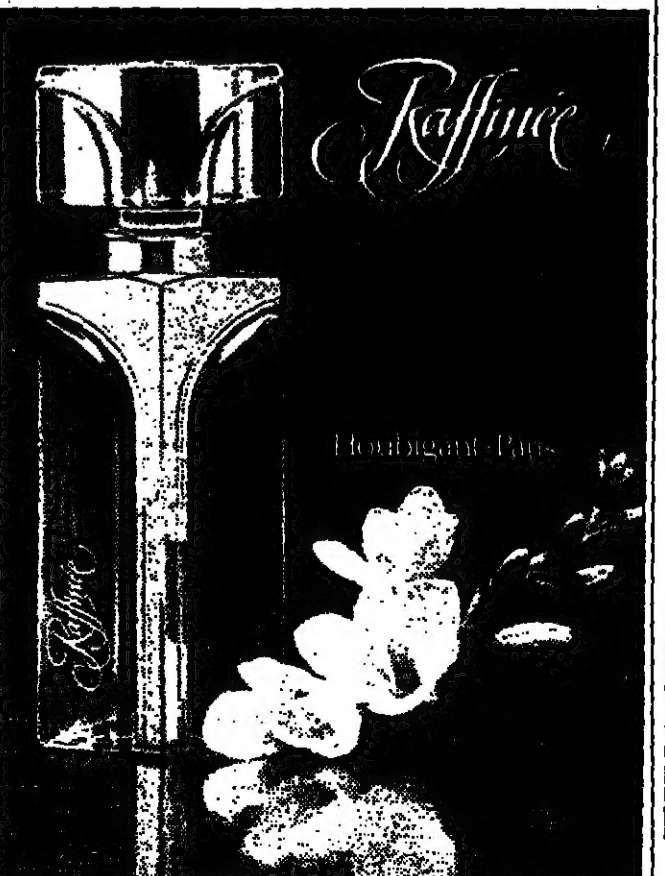
Amy R. Newell, 37, of New York, defeated Charles Lowell, a union international representative from New England, in the voting Wednesday. She will take office Nov. 1.

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Acquittals Are Expected in Aquino Case

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Two years after the assassination of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the truth remains elusive, and the way seems clear for the acquittal of some or all of the 26 men charged with involvement in the killing.

The defense announced Wednesday that it would bring no more witnesses in the seven-month trial, and it is expected to present a closing statement next week. The prosecution is scheduled to follow with any rebuttal witnesses, and a verdict could come next month.

In a courtroom that has fallen nearly empty, a series of quiet-spoken, neatly groomed soldiers took the stand this week — the escort party that, gripping Mr. Aquino by the arms, hustled him off a China

Airlines jetliner and down a narrow boarding ramp to his death. The soldiers have been held in a military camp since the start of the trial and their testimony, given in terse, respectful monotonies, was remarkably uniform.

Given the high stakes of the case, in which General Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the armed forces and a close associate of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is a defendant, a common perception has grown that the trial faces difficult odds in producing a verdict that will be seen to be just.

Indeed, General Ver's lawyer, Antonio Coronel, said this week that the trial "is not a forum for the search for historical truth."

"What is just is not necessarily legal and what is legal is not necessarily just," he said.

The case is being tried by a panel

of three judges appointed by Mr. Marcos according to complicated and sometimes ambiguous guidelines drawn up by his office.

The president set the tone for the proceedings by announcing that General Ver will be reinstated as head of the armed forces and intelligence services if he is acquitted, and by labeling prosecution witnesses as perjurers.

A number of witnesses have disappeared before or after testifying. On the witness stand this week, Constable Rogelio Moreno of the Philippine constabulary, an escort who followed Mr. Aquino down the steps from the jetliner, sat stiffly and almost motionless as he gave his testimony.

"Did you shoot Senator Aquino while you were on the staircase?" his lawyer asked.

"No, sir," Constable Moreno

said, in the Tagalog language of the Philippines.

"Did you shoot Senator Aquino when you reached the tarmac?"

"No, sir."

"Did you hear the words, 'Eto na, eto na, ako na, ako na, pusila, pusila?'" the lawyer asked.

"No, sir."

Those words, the Tagalog for "Here he is, here he is, I'll do it, shoot, shoot," are recorded on tape.

Like much of the evidence that points to an alleged military conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Marcos's major political rival, that hurried about has not found its way during the trial into a coherent picture of the events of Aug. 21, 1983.

In the last days of the trial, the chief of the prosecution team, Manuel C. Herrera, has removed himself from the case after telling a reporter that he had received warnings from above not to pursue it too vigorously. He spoke of a scenario in which the outcome was already known to those in charge.

Another lawyer, Lupino Lazaro, represents the family of Rolando Galman, who was shot to death on the tarmac beside Mr. Aquino and who, according to the military version of the murder, was the assassin of the former senator.

This week, Mr. Lazaro also talked of an "unseen hand" guiding the course of the trial and said, "There was a conspiracy to murder, a conspiracy to cover up, and now you are seeing a conspiracy to exonerate."

Bienvenido A. Tan Jr., a lawyer on the 11-month fact-finding commission that preceded the criminal trial, joined the growing number of critics of the current proceedings in an interview Wednesday.

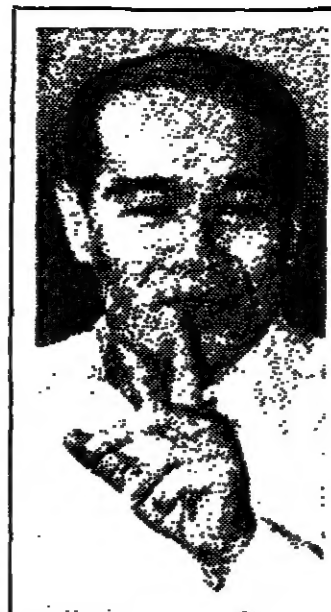
The overall scenario is to achieve acquittal of all the accused with as much semblance of legality as possible, he said.

Two controversial recent legal moves have cleared the way for a possible acquittal. In the first, the Supreme Court upheld the court's decision not to allow use by the prosecution of testimony by eight of the defendants before the fact-finding commission of which Mr. Tan was a member.

That commission, led by former Appellate Justice Corason Agrava, heard evidence that appeared to refute the theory that Mr. Galman was the killer of Mr. Aquino, and its findings led to the indictment of General Ver and the other defendants.

General Ver and seven other military men are charged not with involvement in the murder itself, but with covering it up.

General Ver's testimony before the Agrava board is the primary evidence against him on this charge, and its exclusion by the Supreme Court is acknowledged by



The Associated Press
General Fabian C. Ver, the Philippine chief of staff, above left, is one of 26 defendants in the Aquino trial. Corason Agrava, above right, headed the commission whose findings led to indictments. Below, two soldiers who escorted Aquino from his airliner, Mario Lasaga, left, and Rogelio Moreno.



both prosecution and defense lawyers to have virtually assured his acquittal.

The grounds for the ruling, though — that the defendants were not warned by the Agrava board of their right to remain silent — were described privately by one of the lawyers as an example of Mr. Coronel's assertion that "what is legal is not always just."

Mr. Tan cited the prosecution's failure to appeal the Supreme Court ruling as one indication that the prosecution team was pulling its punches. He said another indi-

cation was the rejection by the prosecution last Friday of evidence supplied by the United States that two Philippine Air Force jets were scrambled on the day of the murder in what may have been an effort to divert Mr. Aquino's aircraft.

Though it is not clear how such activity might have been related to the murder of Mr. Aquino, it could be shown to demonstrate that the military knew Mr. Aquino's flight plans, contrary to General Ver's assertion, and could point to a military conspiracy.

Those who defend the judicial

proceedings point out that the court has a more difficult task than did the fact-finding commission. Whereas the commission needed only to cast doubt on the military version of events, the court must now prove that someone other than Mr. Galman killed Mr. Aquino, and the evidence is elusive.

The nearly empty courtroom, in dramatic contrast to the overflow crowds during the earlier hearings, attests to a general sense that this court, as Mr. Coronel asserted, is not the forum where historical truth will be revealed.

Anti-Japan Protest Rally Is Condoned By Beijing

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Foreign Ministry condoned Friday a series of anti-Japanese demonstrations by university students in Beijing.

In a statement, the ministry said that the visit by the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, last month to a Tokyo shrine commemorating Japan's war dead had ignored Chinese protests and had resulted in "hurting seriously the feelings of the Chinese people."

Earlier, the official Chinese stance toward Wednesday's student protests had been ambiguous. An early account of the protests by the Xinhua news agency played down the incident. It asserted that the demonstrations were not aimed at the Japanese people in general.

But on Friday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing sympathy with the student demonstrations, which were labeled "commemorative activities."

"We hope that the leaders of the Japanese government will faithfully honor their promise, that is, Japan will not take the path of militarism again," the Chinese spokesman said.

The student demonstrations against Japan erupted Wednesday, on the 54th anniversary of what is known as the "September 18 incident." In 1931 Japan attacked Shenyang, which paved the way for the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

Shouting "Down with Japanese militarism" and "Down with Nakasone," approximately 1,000 students from Beijing University and Qinghua University staged a rare protest rally in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing.

In addition, an estimated 5,000 students demonstrated on the Beijing University campus. Other students at Qinghua University reportedly tried to hold a rally but were prevented from doing so by police.

Some of the protesters also reportedly said that China should never again be exploited by British, American or German financial interests.

One middle-level Chinese official said Thursday that the general feeling in the country was that the students had engaged in "an act of patriotism."

He said, "the mistrust contrasts sharply with the official relations between Beijing and Tokyo, which are very good."

U.S. Official Warns House Committee Against Rejecting Arms Sale to Jordan

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top State Department official has rebuffed congressional suggestions that the Reagan administration reduce its plans to sell advanced weapons to Jordan, saying a legislative fight over the arms could again strain U.S. relations with Amman and the rest of the Arab world.

Although President Ronald Reagan had not made a final decision on the sale, Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told a House subcommittee Wednesday that he expected an early notice to Congress of the administration's intent to supply Jordan with the weapons.

King Hussein's government ordered the fighter jets and anti-aircraft missiles four years ago.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, told Mr. Murphy, "You have a problem in the Congress." He suggested that the administration drop its request.

The sale is strongly opposed by Israel and its supporters on Capitol Hill.

But Mr. Murphy responded that Jordan had "a genuine need for advanced aircraft and anti-aircraft defenses."

The Saudi government is no longer interested in buying new U.S. weapons in view of its decision last weekend to buy British-made Tornado fighter-bombers instead of U.S.-manufactured F-15 fighters, Mr. Murphy said.

But the administration still hopes to sell spare parts to Riyadh, as well as other support systems for U.S. arms that the Saudis purchased previously.

Mr. Murphy said that King Fahd turned to the British plane to avoid a bruising congressional battle.

That decision, he added, reduced U.S. influence with the Saudi military and "represents, obviously, a loss of trade."

Congress must be informed by the administration of its plans to sell weapons abroad, and could block any sale to Jordan.

Earlier this year, it approved a nonbinding resolution that bans the sale of advanced equipment to Jordan in the absence of a commitment by Hussein to announce his intention to recognize Israel and to engage in prompt peace talks with Jerusalem.

Mr. Reagan said Hussein had met the requirements by saying that he was prepared to meet with Israel under the umbrella of an international conference and that he would recognize Israel once those talks began.

"The chilling fact," Mr. Murphy told the panel, "is that King Hussein's courageous move toward Israel has provoked overt threats against his regime and associates. The United States must be prepared to support those who are willing to take risks for peace."

Hussein is expected to discuss the arms sale with Mr. Reagan on Sept. 30 at the White House.

■ Thatcher Visits Jordan

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, in Amman for the signing of a £270-million (\$360.6-million) agreement to sell arms to Jordan, said that any regional peace settlement should provide for the creation of a Palestinian homeland. Reuters reported from Amman.

She said Wednesday that such a settlement should guarantee the "legitimate rights of all the peoples and states in the area, including of course, the Palestinian people."

The contract includes military vehicles and engineering equipment, radio communications, patrol craft, ground and airborne

warfare equipment and training simulators.

Financing of the deal, which took a year to negotiate, was being arranged by the London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell & Co., officials said. They said it would provide work for about 70 British companies.

Rabin Says Impasse on Egypt Could Make Cabinet Collapse

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Thursday that Israel's coalition government could collapse if rightist parties continued to obstruct efforts to improve relations with Egypt and to revive peace negotiations in the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin's remarks, in a radio interview, followed a late-night meeting Wednesday at the home of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who summoned Labor Party colleagues to discuss foreign policy disputes with members of the rightist Likud bloc.

The Likud bloc, led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, is the Labor Party's main partner in the national unity government formed last year. Mr. Shamir also serves as vice prime minister.

"It is difficult," Mr. Rabin said, "to see Labor sitting another three years in the government if there is no chance of strengthening peace with Egypt and searching for peace possibilities along our eastern front." Jordan lies on Israel's eastern border.

The 10-man inner cabinet failed again Wednesday to agree on a formula for resolving a dispute with Egypt over ownership of Taba, a strip of land on the Gulf of Aqaba that Israel kept when it pulled out of the Sinai in 1982.

Egypt regards Taba as the key to improving its relations with Israel.

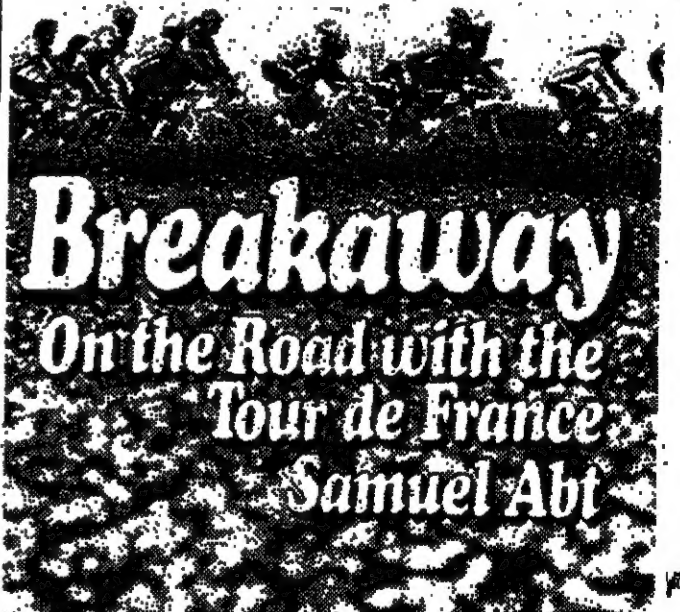
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Soviet cosmonauts after the successful linkup with space station.

Cosmonauts Preparing First Switch Of Space Station Crew in Mid-Mission

United Press International
MOSCOW — Five Soviet cosmonauts prepared Thursday for the transfer of cosmonauts in a new process that will allow the permanent manning of the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, Tass said.

Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Vasyutin, commanding the Soyuz T-14 transport ship, and the cosmonauts, Georgi Grechko and Alexander Volkov, docked with Salyut-7 on Wednesday. They joined Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who have been in space for 102 days.

For the first time, a crew switch will take place in the middle of a mission, with Mr. Dzhanibekov returning to Earth with Mr. Grechko at the end of the current eight-day mission.

"Previously, the cosmonauts returning to Earth mothballed the station's systems and all scientific equipment before leaving the space station," a space center spokesman told Tass.

"New arrivals, during the first days of their stay on board the station engaged in the reactivation of the entire outboard equipment in the conditions of adaptation to space factors," he said. "This took much time."

The cosmonauts spent part of Thursday preparing the Soyuz T-13, which brought Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh to Salyut-7, for the return journey to Earth.

"For that purpose, the cosmonauts dismantled the individual cradle of Savinykh's seat in the spacecraft and replaced it with Grechko's seat," Tass said.

"To prepare for descent, Dzhanibekov is training with the use of the

Chibis pressure suit which makes it possible to simulate terrestrial gravitation due to a differential in the atmospheric pressure," the agency said.

Mr. Leonov described as promising, "the testing of a method for one crew to hand over the orbital station to another crew in the very process of flight."

Salyut-7 was launched in April 1982 and has been the home for four major expeditions and numerous temporary visitors.

It was mothballed in October and subsequently developed serious problems in the power supply, leaving the instruments frozen and the interior heatless with no water.

Repairs, carried out by Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh, took almost two months. A permanent manned station, with rotating crews would avoid a similar crisis.

Arms Talks Resume in Geneva

Delegates Lay Groundwork for Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting

The Associated Press
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet delegates resumed arms control talks here Thursday in the last round of such negotiations before the leaders of their countries meet here in November.

The delegates, who have agreed to a policy of confidentiality, said little after their session. The chief Soviet delegate, Viktor P. Karpov, said that progress would depend on U.S. "willingness to reach effective solutions."

The talks Thursday, which lasted two hours, were expected to lay the groundwork for arms control discussions on Nov. 19 and 20 between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Asked if there would be progress in the current round of talks, the chief U.S. negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said, "I hope so."

He said U.S. goals are "agreement and stability."

The talks, now in their third round, resumed after a two-month pause. They began in March.

The first two rounds of six-week sessions produced no apparent results, and each side accused the other of being intransigent.

Mr. Gorbachev has said the Geneva negotiations will "lose all sense" if the United States remains unwilling to negotiate its Strategic Defense Initiative, a research program for a space-based defense against missiles.

The United States has repeatedly reaffirmed its intention to continue research on the project, and maintains that disagreement in that area should not preclude progress in other areas. Mr. Reagan reaffirmed that stance on Tuesday.

Mr. Kampelman, before arriving Monday in Geneva, said the U.S. delegation would be ready for progress and agreement in the Geneva talks "if the Soviet delegation makes a genuine negotiating effort without preconditions."

He urged the Soviet Union to back up with concrete proposals its public hints of willingness to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Newspaper reports during the two-month break said the Russians may be prepared to cut strategic

nuclear arsenals by 30 percent to 40 percent in return for a U.S. ban on its research program.

Reagan Stance Criticized
Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Critics of the Reagan administration said Wednesday that President Reagan's refusal to use the Strategic Defense Initiative as a "bargaining chip" for cutbacks in Soviet offensive weapons had seriously hurt prospects for progress at his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Paul C. Warnke, who was the arms negotiator under President Jimmy Carter, said of Mr. Reagan's

comment, "If he means what he says, it puts an end to arms control prospects."

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan had been prompted to take a tough stand at least partly to protect his negotiating leverage.

Chemical Weapons Charge
 A Soviet major general charged Thursday that the United States planned to deploy new chemical weapons in Western Europe for use in offensive warfare. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Major General Anatoli Kuntsevich said at a news conference in Moscow that the Reagan administration intended to produce millions of new toxic weapons.

Gratitude day
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Agca Friend Testifies Bulgaria Knew of Papal Plot

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
ROME — The trial of eight men accused of conspiring to kill Pope John Paul II has resumed after a summer recess, with a Turkish witness claiming that the Bulgarian secret services had prior knowledge of the plot.

The new allegations of a Bulgarian connection to the attempt to kill the pope were made Wednesday by Yalcin Ozbey, a long-time friend of Mehmet Ali Agca. Mr. Agca has been convicted of trying to kill the pope in May 1981 and is also a defendant in the new trial.

Wednesday marked the first time that the court had heard testimony on Bulgarian involvement in the conspiracy from any witness other than Mr. Agca.

Although Mr. Ozbey has supported some of Mr. Agca's general accusations against the Bulgarian secret services, his account differed from that provided by Mr. Agca on several key points.

Mr. Ozbey's credibility as a witness has been challenged by the defense because of repeated contradictions, errors and retractions in his testimony.

Mr. Ozbey testified Thursday that he doubted the Turks allegedly involved in the plot had received the 3 million Deutsche marks (\$1.03 million) that Mr. Agca has

said they were promised, United Press International reported from Rome.

Pressed by Antonio Marini, the prosecutor in the trial, to say what happened to the money the plotters allegedly were promised, Mr. Ozbey said, "I don't believe they ever received that money."

The resumption of the trial after a seven-week summer break was marked by a new outburst from Mr. Agca. He accused both the White House and the Vatican of plotting together to exploit his allegations of Bulgarian involvement to launch a propaganda campaign against the Soviet bloc.

It was largely on the basis of Mr. Agca's testimony during a three-year investigation into the papal assassination attempt that three Bulgarians and four Turks are now on trial with him in Rome.

"The Vatican and the White House, together with their accomplices in the Western secret services, want to dominate the world with lies and cunning. All will fail miserably because the truth is invincible," Mr. Agca said.

Mr. Agca and Mr. Ozbey were members of the same rightist Turkish terrorist group. Both have made sweeping accusations while providing little evidence that can be independently corroborated.

In his testimony, Mr. Ozbey said that Mr. Agca and two other Turks had outlined their plans to murder the pope to the Bulgarian authorities. He said that the Bulgarians showed initial interest in the project but did not play any direct role because they mistrusted Mr. Agca.

According to Mr. Agca's account, the assassination attempt was directly supervised by three former Bulgarian officials in Rome.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Ozbey said that he had no direct knowledge of the papal assassination attempt. He said that he had learned details about the plot from Mr. Agca and two Turks named by Mr. Agca as his fellow conspirators: Oral Celik and Sedat Simi Kadem.

Mr. Ozbey, who faces charges in West Germany for offenses including fraud and drug smuggling, repeatedly tried to extract from the court guarantees of immunity from prosecution. His pleas were brushed aside by the presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi.

Defector Linked to Russians

The Associated Press
BONN — The husband of a secretary in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office maintained contacts with Soviet diplomats long before the couple defected to East Germany, the daily Die Welt reported Thursday.

The secretary's husband, Herbert Adolf Willner, 59, reported the Soviet contacts to his superiors and thus escaped suspicion, Die Welt said. He had been a senior foreign policy expert in a foundation linked to the Free Democratic Party, part of the Bonn coalition government.

The defection of Mr. Willner and his wife, Herta-Astrid, 45, a secretary in the domestic affairs department of the chancellor's office, was disclosed Tuesday.

Die Welt said the Free Democrats and the foundation did not suspect Mr. Willner even when he "vehemently opposed" the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.

On Wednesday, Interior Ministry officials said the country's counterintelligence agency had long suspected Mr. Willner of being an East German spy, but that Mr. Kohl and the Interior Ministry decided last month there was not enough evidence to order heightened surveillance.

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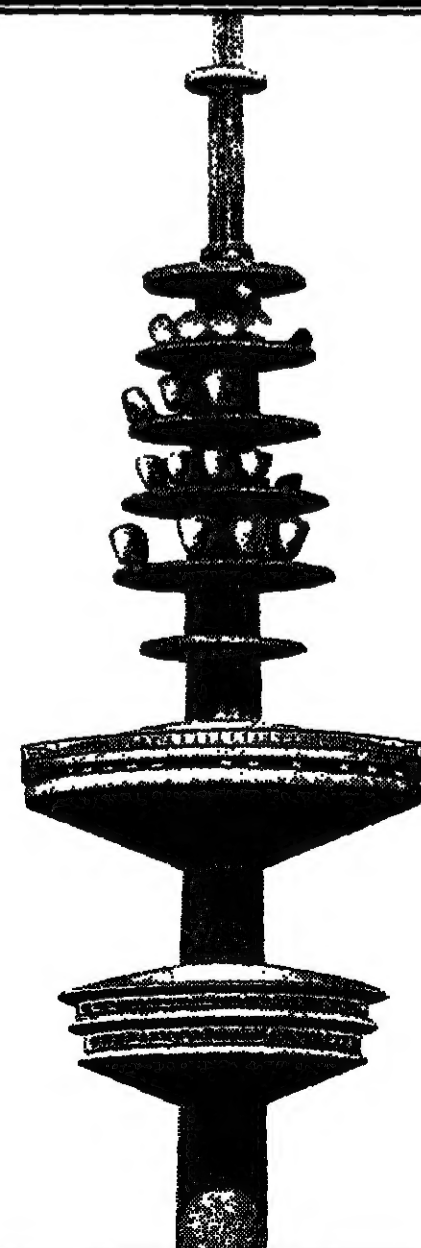
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'Room for Negotiation'

You can hear two voices whenever Ronald Reagan talks about "star wars," as he did again Tuesday evening. One speaks for presidential vanity, insisting that he has pointed the way to a perfect defense that will one day make nuclear weapons obsolete. The other speaks for presidential reality, longing in the three short years that remain to develop a sane relationship with the Soviet Union.

Headless pursuit of the vanity could soon exacerbate the arms race and make the world more dangerous. But scattered among the president's words were hints that, as he approaches his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, he prefers to dwell on reality.

The vain voice cannot resist representing "star wars" as a wondrous way out of the world's vulnerability to nuclear war. "I think of this weapon as a kind of a gas mask," Mr. Reagan says, as if it were proven that masks rather than poison gas itself deterred the use of gas in World War II. No expert can detect in the contemplated "star wars" research any effective way to shield a modern society against nuclear ruin in the foreseeable future.

Perhaps a way to attain that defense is conceivable in, say, half a century. But even then it probably could be defeated by predictable, cheaper countermeasures. What should be obvious is that between now and then the mere possibility of a defense that deters either superpower would provoke deployment of even more overwhelming offensive arms.

That Mr. Reagan now understands this risk was also evident on Tuesday. He went to some lengths to try to stuff the "star wars" genie back into the research laboratory. Research is permitted by the treaty forbidding anti-missile

defenses, he observed, implying that he wants to shore up that treaty against sudden renunciation by either side. He insisted repeatedly that he would never deploy a defense until he had negotiated, indeed coordinated the effort with the Russians and the Western allies.

"There's a great deal of room for negotiation" here and now, Mr. Reagan emphasized, as if to ask, Why all the fuss about "star wars"? One reason, of course, is the sudden, uncoordinated way in which he uncorked the project 30 months ago. Another is the glee with which administration officials greeted Moscow's anxiety and the intensity with which they demand universal support for "star wars."

The most serious reason for a fuss is that opponents of any negotiated restraints on the arms race have exploited Mr. Reagan's dream to push for a shorter-range, highly provocative program. Under the banner of "star wars" they would erect a defense not of America's cities but only of its land missiles — in ways that are bound to trigger a destabilizing new buildup of Soviet offensive weapons.

The way to defuse that risk at the meeting with Mr. Gorbachev is to propose negotiations that will tighten rather than loosen treaty restraints on missile defenses and avoid further treaty violations, by both sides. That need not conflict with Mr. Reagan's intention to discuss a future "mix" of defensive and offensive weapons. But it argues for ending the preoccupation with defense in the next century and confronting the present mistrust and instability. As Mr. Reagan put it, the task is to engage Mr. Gorbachev in "real discussions" that "could lead to a change in the relationship."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mikhail Gorbachev threw Ronald Reagan a bold challenge in his *Time* interview. He offered to make deep cuts in existing offensive weapons if America would limit to research its work on the prospective Strategic Defense Initiative, the apple of Mr. Reagan's eye and the ace — in his bargaining hand. Mr. Reagan fired back at his news conference on Tuesday, in effect daring Mr. Gorbachev to engage him on the terrain of American public opinion and declaring that he would carry his no-compromise position on the SDI right up to the summit in November. And then? Any attempt to guess what will happen in Geneva comes down to expressing not much more than the degree of confidence one has in Mr. Reagan.

What has happened this week, however, is quite clear. Mr. Gorbachev made the familiar initiative available to a totalitarian leader negotiating with a democratic adversary. Secure in the knowledge that there is no Soviet opinion that an American president can turn against him, he attempted to enlist a part of American opinion against the American president before meeting him in Geneva.

And he did it well. To an audience considerable parts of which were bound to be sympathetic, Mr. Gorbachev said that he sees the SDI not in the Reagan image of an ultimate shield protecting everyone equally and allowing nuclear disarmament, but as a weapon enabling and encouraging the United States

alone to plan a first strike. The arms control package that he hinted at — in terms not yet presented concretely at the bargaining table — had more or less appeal not just to broad sectors of the American public but also to some officials within the administration.

Mr. Reagan was under considerable pressure to vie with Mr. Gorbachev on the field of Western opinion for the title of pre-summit moderate. Instead he chose to make a display of his capacity to sustain the bargaining position of his choice. In the teeth of threats from Moscow and warnings from many Americans that he was putting an arms control agreement out of reach, he insisted that he would not make the SDI negotiable at any of the early-middle, research-testing-development stages of which the would-be compromisers speak.

Within the Reagan administration there are differences on whether any agreement that may be available is in the U.S. interest. The evidence is, however, that the administration understands that trade-offs are going to be needed for an agreement. What those trade-offs should be is a matter still and necessarily under review. What Mr. Reagan should be judged on is not how he looks in the run-up to the summit, but what discipline and responsibility he brings to the process of hammering out a position there. Wherever the process leads, Mr. Reagan is plainly determined that he, and not Mr. Gorbachev, be the master of it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

And Now There Are Six

The release of the Reverend Benjamin Weir, one of the seven kidnapped Americans held hostage in Lebanon, is splendid news in itself and in what it suggests: that determined diplomacy can bring deliverance to the six others as well. Perhaps even in this labyrinth there are channels of contact with the kidnappers, who have so far been demanding what America cannot deliver: release of 17 of their comrades convicted of terrorist crimes in Kuwait.

Until the 61-year-old Presbyterian minister gives his own account, we can only guess at the motives for his release after 16 months. It may have been his health, or backstage pressure from the Syrians, who have insisted that they could do nothing until Israel released the last

of its captives taken from Lebanon. Interestingly, he was freed a few days after Israel did just that. On Tuesday last week it liberated the last of the 766 Lebanese from Alit prison whose freedom had been demanded in June by the Shiite hijackers of a TWA airliner. On Saturday, it appears, Mr. Weir was freed.

Mr. Weir's return focuses renewed attention on the other hostages: Thomas Sutherland, educator; David Jacobson, physician; Terry Anderson, journalist; the Reverend Lawrence Jenico, Catholic priest; Peter Kilburn, librarian; William Buckley, diplomat. Public prayer and pressure can continue to energize diplomacy, the only available key to their padlock.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Neither Wants to Be Inferior

The United States and the Soviet Union have recently been spending more and more on developing and deploying more accurate nuclear weapons designed for war-fighting. Given the superabundance of nuclear weapons and the overkill capacity in the hands of the United States and the Soviet Union, it does not make sense for either of them to further

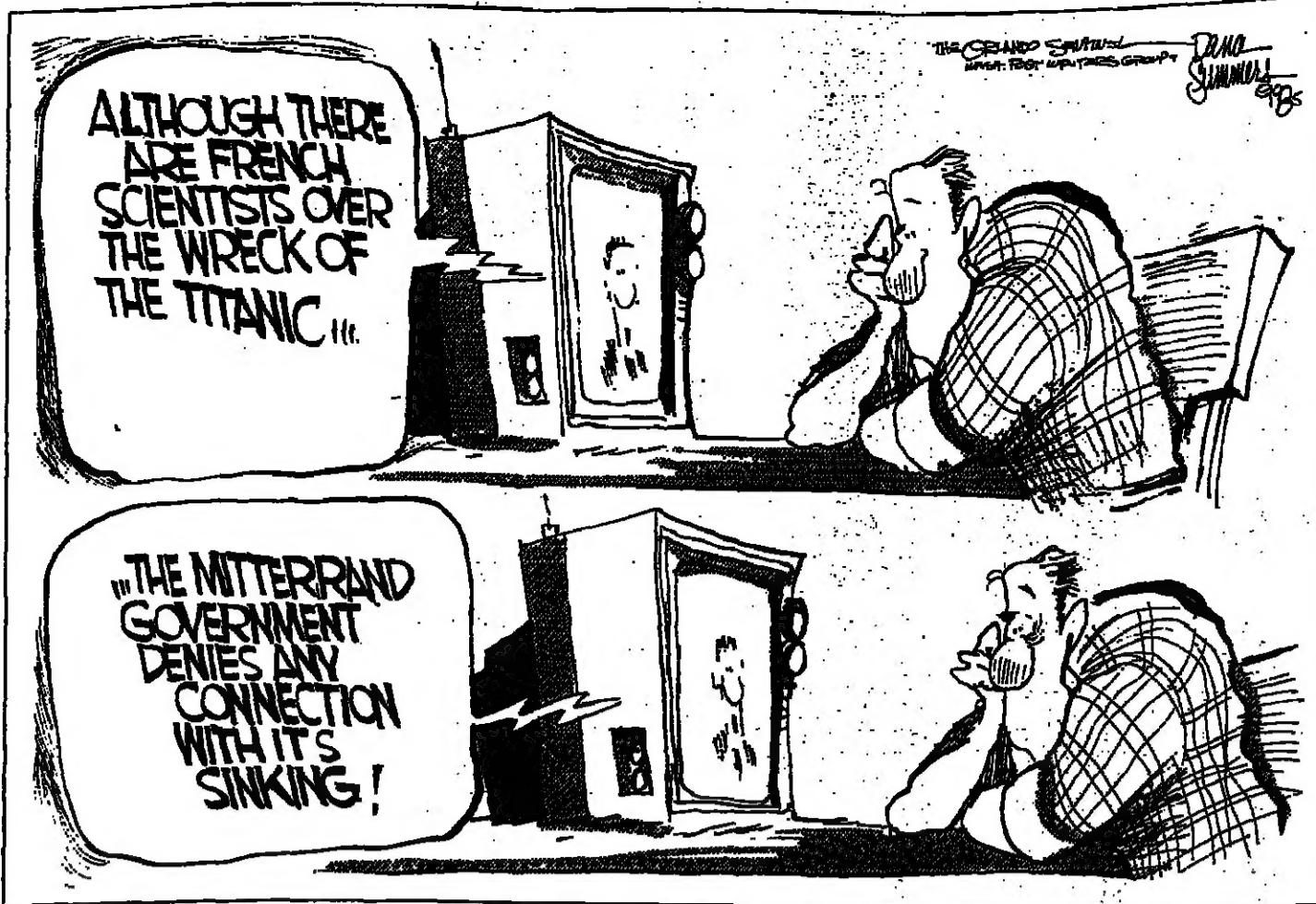
increase stocks of weapons of mass destruction. Perhaps the supreme folly is in trying to forge a nuclear Excalibur or to seek a perfect defense system. Although military superiority is unattainable in today's world, military inferiority is unacceptable in either superpower. If there is a solution, it is not in accumulating more destructive power but in eliminating the weapons of nuclear Armageddon.

— The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR SEPT. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Two Children Saved From Sale
NEW YORK — Extraordinary scenes were enacted [on Sept. 18] at Circleview, Pennsylvania, as the result of an attempt of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Board, pastor of Wylie Avenue Church, Pittsburgh, to sell two of his children by public auction. After he had littered the streets with handbills announcing the weight, ages and characters of his little son and daughter, the clergyman appeared at a street corner where a thousand people had assembled and proclaimed that the sale was about to start. He informed the crowd that he was the father of five children who he was unable to support. He had decided, therefore, to sell two of them in order to provide them with good homes and himself with enough money to support the other three. He was allowed to go no further, as the crowd threatened to lynch him.

1935: Doubts at Eugenics Congress
PARIS — The International Congress of Eugenics, held recently in Berlin, formulated a number of conclusions on which there was unanimity, but, like its predecessors held in London and New York, it made a number of reservations about the applicability of measures on whose efficacy biological science cannot as yet pronounce with certainty. The congress was largely influenced by the German delegates, who made a plea for the universal adoption of the sterilization of the unfit. On this point unanimity was almost obtained. But this is as far as science can safely go. It is not properly "eugenics," for this word was invented to describe the science that would tell with certainty how the human race could be improved. That such a science can be applied in the present state of knowledge is doubted.



Gorbachev: What Kind of Self-Confidence Is This?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In his first months as Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev has come across as above all a self-confident man. That quality marked his recent *Time* magazine interview, with its brisk extemporaneous replies to hard questions and its knowing references to the West.

But the picture of self-confidence is difficult to square with a reality of current Soviet life: the intensified persecution of dissidents. The cruelty visited on those who raise even small voices in dissent — the harsh, even mortal treatment — is at a pitch unequalled in years. All that speaks not of confidence but of paranoia.

One story is enough to make the point: enough, one would think, to melt a heart of stone. It is the story of Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, a Soviet psychiatrist who has just passed his 47th birthday in Chistopol Prison. Has, that is, if he is still alive.

Dr. Koryagin's crime was to believe in the Hippocratic Oath. As a psychiatrist, he saw patients in mental hospitals who showed no signs of mental illness. They had been put into the hospitals, and there treated with disabling drugs, because they had questioned official truth.

In 1979 Dr. Koryagin became consultant to a private organization formed after the Helsinki accords to investigate the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. One of this small group's important documents was a meticulous professional report by Dr. Koryagin on his examination of many political patients, published in the British medical journal *The Lancet* in 1981. (The text, and a description of Dr. Koryagin, appear in an important new book, a collection published by W.H. Freeman, "The Breaking of Bodies and Minds.")

The world's psychiatrists reacted slowly but with increasing force. In February 1983, faced with condemnation, the Russians withdrew from the World Psychiatric Association. By then Dr. Koryagin was in pris-

on. He was prosecuted in 1981 for having "foreign magazines" in his home and for writing anti-Soviet articles. The police described him as an "ideologically unstable person" who had fallen under the "influence of enemies of Soviet power." He drew the maximum sentence: seven years in prison, then five in internal exile.

In prison he has been treated with exemplary kindness. He was beaten in his cell, with the door left open so that his screams could be heard.

When he went on a hunger strike to protest against the cruelty, he was forced. His wife, also a doctor, saw him in September 1983. "He was like a medusa," she wrote afterward, "so bloated that his neck was wider than his face. It was covered with edemas caused by protein starvation."

That was two years ago. Since then no member of his family has seen him. A friend, in a letter written last

June that has just reached the West, said that he was "near to death." That letter is quoted by Peter Reddaway, a British specialist on Soviet affairs, in an article in the current *New York Review of Books*. It ends by urging doctors everywhere to appeal for Dr. Koryagin's release at once: "You have the real chance to save a human being's life."

Anatoli Koryagin is evidently being made an object lesson in what happens to people who effectively disclose Soviet abuses of human rights. Mr. Reddaway suggests that the pressures put on him in prison were designed to make him disavow his own reports of psychiatric abuse — which he has refused to do.

Dr. Koryagin's treatment is a grim example of a general crackdown on dissidents that began before Mr. Gorbachev became leader and has continued. There has been no letup in

the cases of the best known victims, such as Andrei Sakharov, Yuri Orlov and Anatoli Shcharansky. Amnesty International says that four political prisoners at one labor camp have died in the last 16 months — after pleas for their release because of illness had been ignored.

Soviet repression has always had a deeply puzzling aspect. How can the people who run that system, with all their power, possibly feel threatened by a Koryagin? The answer must lie partly in history, in a paranoia that marked Russian society long before the revolution.

No one can expect Mr. Gorbachev to transform the paranoid tradition overnight, assuming that he wants to; he has the prior interest of consolidating his power. But if he wants to be seen in the West as a self-confident politician, he must begin to act that way with those few of his own people who have begged to differ.

The New York Times

Gorbachev: Perhaps a Reforming Hero

By S. Frederick Starr

BERLIN, Ohio — In the Soviet Union, where the strongest campaign rhetoric follows rather than precedes elections, Mikhail Gorbachev has been stumping hard against the status quo. His speeches have made him an instant hero in a country notably lacking in heroes.

Skeptical Western observers caution that Mr. Gorbachev's reforms may prove limited. They note that he has spoken emphatically about the need to permit local industrial managers and party officials to exercise more initiative. They accept as genuine his assaults on Moscow's meddling bureaucrats, and concede that his appointments to the secretariat of the Central Committee indicate a readiness to clean up the ministries.

But they also stress that the new appointees are themselves seasoned party bureaucrats, better known for their belief in law and order than for reformism. Moreover, they argue, Mr. Gorbachev could quickly shift course as he assumes greater responsibility for the bureaucracy that he is now campaigning against. Skeptics add that his "reforms" will be superficial and will pre-empt significant change. Why risk uncertainties of free market experiments, they say, if the goals can be attained by simple administrative adjustments?

This interpretation overstates the case. Mr. Gorbachev shares Russian officialdom's ancient fear of spontaneous and centrifugal forces. Still, his rhetoric and actions suggest that the new leadership has not ruled out reform that would tap public energies and channel them constructively.

This may only be post-election rhetoric, but it is generating broad expectations among educated Russians. Mr. Gorbachev has urged professional societies and other groups to discuss problems in management and motivation. Schools must train risk-takers and self-starters rather than toadies. He calls bluntly for the system to reward initiative, realizing that even narrow administrative reforms will not work unless public support is engaged. Hence, he deliberately challenges the bureaucracy, staking his career on the results.

Mr. Gorbachev's policy is risky. If he fails to tap the creative talent of the Soviet people, he will be another Brezhnev, presiding over a listless nation. If he unleashes public energies, and can keep them under control, he will go down in history as another Alexander II, the "Czar liberator" who in three years abolished serfdom and created a modern court system and local self-government. If, however, Mr. Gorbachev releases pent-up energy but fails to channel it, he will be like Alexander I, who turned from reform to grim reaction. Worse, he could follow Nikita Khrushchev, who was thrown out. The jury is still out on Mr. Gorbachev's program.

What does this all mean for Soviet-

American relations? Some commentators see a new hard line. Any such judgment would be premature, and possibly erroneous. If there is one constant theme in Mr. Gorbachev's utterances, it is that for the time being domestic policy must take priority over foreign affairs. In his relations with the United States, he has tried to protect the climate for domestic renewal. Raising the stakes with Washington would not serve this end. Nor would a shift toward isolationism.

Mr. Gorbachev seems to be seeking a middle course. The present situation, he appears to have concluded, calls for firmness in Geneva and a reactive jump in military spending, if only to head off any charge of softness in dealing with Washington. At the same time, however, he has encouraged a renewal of Soviet-American dialogue in several areas and has gone out of his way to affirm the view that superpower conflict is both unnatural and avoidable.

Is this mere window-dressing? Maybe, but a less confrontational relationship with the United States would enable Mr. Gorbachev to focus on his domestic projects. In the future he might well turn to a more one-sidedly truculent posture. For now, he seems intent upon keeping the door to the United States open.

One should be wary of hasty conclusions about Mr. Gorbachev's intentions at home and abroad. A firm American response is called for, but also openness. Soviet domestic renewal is not necessarily bad for the United States. It encourages pragmatism. By forcing Russians to consider what has proved workable elsewhere, it discourages xenophobia and links the Soviet Union with the open-ended discourse of the modern world. There is less to fear from a Soviet Union that is able to deal with its problems than from a Soviet Union frustrated by domestic failures.

The writer, president of Oberlin College, is a former secretary of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington. He contributed this to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Kids Are Like That ...'

In her tribute to the late Samantha Smith ("It Was an Adult's Job That a Girl Did," Aug. 29), Ellen Goodman writes that "kids are like that on both sides of the Iron Curtain." I was born in the U.S.S.R. in 1939 and left it in 1975. I never heard of a Soviet youngster who wrote a letter to the president of the United States and was given the chance to visit him. But I was taught in school, and later, that one Soviet youngster, Pavlik Morozov, informed on his father, a poor peasant, and was killed by his uncle. The boy was turned into a martyr and a national hero. The case is recounted in the Soviet encyclopedia.

One might try to imagine a child writing to Hitler about peace.

E. MAJIDANIK
Jerusalem.

Tibet on Taiwan's Maps

Benjamin Shao (Letters, Sept. 4) writes from Taipei to deplore "the tragedy of Tibet." He might be reminded that official Taiwanese maps of mainland China include not only Tibet but also the whole of Mongolia.

JEAN-CLAUDE PERRET
Lausanne.

In Addition to AT&T

Regarding "Doubts Surround AT&T's Short-Term Prospects" (Personal Investing, Sept. 9):

The report describes AT&T as "formerly the sole provider of U.S. telephone service and equipment." But some 1,500 independent companies have served nearly 20 percent of the U.S. market for almost a century. Stromberg Carlson, our U.S. sub-

A Victory For Both In Europe

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The European Community's attempt to take a stand on South Africa has been a costly failure so far. Pretoria has been encouraged to think that the Europeans have no stomach for anything more than pseudo-sanctions, while the price to the Europeans has been a split in their own ranks.

The tragedy of Europe's efforts in Luxembourg on Sept. 10 to agree on a package of measures helpful to black South Africa is that the ingredients of success seemed present. On the previous day, the same foreign ministers' meeting had launched the political process that led to a streamlined and more unified common market. The easiest part of that long haul, they agreed, concerned the "political cooperation" mechanisms that the member governments rely on for coordinating policy on key global issues like U.S.-Soviet relations, the Middle East and South Africa.

The Europeans had ample opportunity to prepare for their discussion of sanctions against South Africa. What the governments' concerted response should be has been an open question since July 22, when the foreign ministers recalled ambassadors from Pretoria "for consultations." In the intervening holiday season the "troika" of foreign ministers from Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands visited South Africa to gain firsthand experience of the situation.

So when the ministers again turned to South Africa it seemed likely that they would need only to put the finishing touches to a carefully constructed policy package. Instead they haggled over any proposed measures that risked involving financial institutions and over Britain's refusal to agree to a list that included withdrawal of its two military attacks in Pretoria. As one dismayed diplomat put it, the occasion had become "a treat for students of applied hypocrisy."

Most of the governments were playing the politics of the free ride, looking for seemingly stem measures, such as oil embargoes or the severing of cultural links, that were irrelevant to their own industries or had been in application for some time.

Thus, France continued to word the EC's ban on nuclear cooperation so that it applies only to future work and not to the ambitious nuclear power program that France currently has under way in South Africa.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, refused to discuss even the possibility of EC trade sanctions, a freeze on investment spending, or aid to export credit guarantees. The revenues for free trade may be undermined by snowballing West German investments in South Africa, and exports there that last year jumped by a third.

The Commission in Brussels is drawing up further sanctions proposals, but the Community may have shot its bolt so far as Pretoria is concerned. Europe exerted more influence when the possibility of genuine sanctions was eroding business confidence and alarming the world's financial markets. Those were the pressures that evidently pushed the Botha government into being more conciliatory on such issues as black citizenship and the pass laws.

Keeping up that leverage will not be easy. U.S. congressional dissatisfaction with President Reagan's measures on South Africa in military to cause market jitters on the same scale as those of recent weeks. And the signs are that South Africa's foreign debt difficulties are easing.

The Community members' political cooperation machinery still has a valuable function to perform on behalf of black South Africa. If must be used to hammer out a more potent package than the ragbag discussed at Luxembourg. And perhaps the need for a free community initiative on South Africa will be reinforced by the fact that Britain has been arguing for a permanent secretariat to lead up EC political cooperation.

Reopening the debate on Europe's South Africa options should for start involve rethinking the idea of withdrawing military attaches. South Africa's geopolitical importance, straddling the Middle East oil lanes and sitting on vast mineral reserves, can only make the idea of a blood-bath leading to a power vacuum a nightmare to Western governments. Europeans and Americans may not have a defense relationship with Pretoria, but they have a security relationship, whether they like it or not.

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September 20, 1985

Portrait of the Artist by His Sitter: Giacometti Seen From Inside the Frame

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS—In an elegantly understated Left-Bank apartment hangs one of this city's great collections of modern portraits. Most of them are of the same person—the owner, James Lord, 63, an American aesthete in Paris who sat, patiently and attentively, for a generation of renowned artists. Their works amount to a visual biography.

The first portrait shows a very unfinished young man: "To Lord, March 45, Picasso." Later, Picasso did another that hangs on the opposite wall. Cézanne did several for "Cher James." Over the bed are two likenesses—almost boyish—by Balthus, perhaps the greatest modern French figurative painter, whose works are rarely shown. Dozens of lesser-known painters and sculptors who have portrayed him—for example, Dora Maar, Picasso's mistress—have left a mass of other work for his walls. The biggest group—and the most powerful art—are portraits of him by Alberto Giacometti, the Swiss-born artist whose ceaselessly reworked drawings and skeletal bronze sculptures have become icons of modernity.

Lord knew Giacometti well for nearly 15 years and sat for him often, once for an oil portrait that involved intense sessions 18 days in a row. For hours at a time in his dingy Montparnasse studio, Giacometti wrestled with his characteristically gray and charcoal tones, groping for what he called "an opening" through which to present the sitter's presence with an acuity that matched his own intense vision.

Lord was working, too, committing to memory both their emotional tensions and Giacometti's half-joking, half-despairing comments on his art. These detailed recollections, noted at night, became the basis for a book published five years ago, "A Giacometti Portrait," an extraordinarily direct account of the birth throes of a work of art.

In conversation the other day, Lord was seated beneath the portrait, with the elegance of someone for whom posing is second nature. He cultivates a quiet dandyism: sub-

tly matched stripes and patterns in double-breasted jacket and broadly knotted tie and tailored shirt of striped cambric, with three-button cuffs on which he carefully buttons only the middle one. His looks, which fascinated so many painters, are perplexing: Big head, slightly concave-appearing face, strong features. The effect is of conventional good looks.

What the painters saw is something else: "You have the head of a brute," Giacometti told him. "You look like a real thug. If I could paint you as I see you and a policeman saw the picture he'd arrest you immediately."

If Lord's looks are slightly elusive, his own writings are, increasingly, frank about himself and about the artists he has known well—all of them European and generally private in a way that contrasts with the publicity that surrounds most modern American artists. "Writing is an effort at self-knowledge, and publishing shows one can live with oneself in full view of it," he explains. This week he is publishing a biography of Giacometti on which he worked for 15 years. "I didn't have an inkling of what it means to come to terms with another person's life, just as I had a lot to learn, unpleasant but not unbelievable as it is to admit, about how to look at pictures."

The book, "Giacometti" (published by Farrar, Straus, Giroux in New York this week to coincide with a Giacometti retrospective at the Sidney Janis gallery and to be published in London next month by Faber & Faber) is as precise and direct as Lord's conversation, illuminating Giacometti's often mysterious work with quiet authority and telling his life in an unblinking way that brings out its previously hidden drama.

In discussing the troubling symbolic pre-works done by Giacometti in his Surrealist phase, Lord evokes the artist's sexual anguish, deftly linking it to the genital warfare stunningly conveyed in the works.

AFTER the war, Giacometti was known mainly for the skeletal sculptures and often deliberately unfinished drawings of solitary figures. Critics, noting his

friendship with Sartre, Samuel Beckett and other existentialists, were quick to find a theme of social alienation in his work. But Giacometti protested: "While working I have never thought of the theme of solitude... even though I must work in solitude," he said. Lord unacademically and convincingly explains this starkness and relentless destruction and re-creation as a quest—similar to Cézanne's—to represent intense vision. "Nobody works like me, but in my opinion everybody ought to; that is, try to see an object as it really is," Giacometti said.

A lonely holdout against abstract art in his day, Giacometti saw himself in a tradition reaching back from Cézanne to the Egyptians. "The artists of today want only to express their own subjective feelings instead of copying nature faithfully. Seeking for originality, they lose it," he said.

His favorite painting by Cézanne was an unfinished portrait of André Volland, the art dealer. "After Volland had posed a hundred times, the most Cézanne could say was that the shirt front wasn't too bad. And he was right. It's the best part of the picture. Cézanne never really finished anything. He went as far as he could, then abandoned the work. That's the terrible thing: the more one works on a picture, the more impossible it becomes to finish it," Giacometti said.

Giacometti quietly maintained a total commitment to his own artistic mission regardless of its impact on his private life. For great artists' lives have been as intimately great as Giacometti's in Lord's book.

Seeing his brother Diego squandering his talent, he persuaded him to become his helper, who gradually became indispensable, finishing Alberto's sculptures, overseeing their presentation at shows. Yet Diego remained subservient: His own work—decorative iron or bronze furniture often with antique heads that became increasingly sought after—was only signed "Diego." Despite international acclaim, Diego never permitted a show of his work. Diego died last month (and was buried alongside Alberto in the Swiss Alpine valley where they were born). The Swiss Diego's sculptural furnishings are used in the Maeght Foundation in Saint-Paul de Vence in the south of France and in the new Picasso museum opening in Paris next week and are in many homes (including Lord's), the first museum show of his work is scheduled early next year in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris.

After Diego, women were the most essential figures in Giacometti's life. Feeling haunted by childhood mumps that made him sterile and by a bit-and-run driver who left him with a limp, Giacometti often told people that he found marriage difficult. His earliest relations were with women like the beauty Isabel, model for Jacob Epstein and wife of Sefton Delmar, or the easy-going whores in Paris brothels or Caroline, a girl with underworld connections who was close to him for a decade before he died in 1966.

His marriage to Annette, a younger, Swiss-born admirer, was tormented by fundamental differences, and Lord says that Giacometti's widow has been left "horribly deformed" by the marriage. Giacometti's growing success did not change his simple habits of living in a barely heated studio, eating hard-boiled eggs at the same plain café and roaming the city at night. A formative experience for Giacometti was his portraits of Isaku Yanaihara, a Japanese professor with strong features that fascinated the sculptor. Yanaihara, at Giacometti's urging, became Annette's lover, and the three lived together openly for several years. But nothing seems to have reconciled Annette to Giacometti's relative indifference to everything but his own work. After his death, she broke with many of their old friends and, Lord says, never allowed even Diego to have any further say in handling of Alberto's work.

She refused to cooperate with Lord on the biography, not even allowing him to quote from Giacometti's letters to him. There are no real disclosures in the correspondence Lord believes. Perhaps the intimate details he gives of Giacometti's life explain her hostility to him? "Actually, as Françoise Gilot said to me after she published her book

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Michener Takes on Texas

by Caryn James

THE elderly gentleman sitting quietly in an Austin, Texas, restaurant, hands folded before him, tends to stare straight ahead into space. It is impossible for someone who has just met him to know whether this signals shyness, boredom, the self-absorption of an obsessive writer or the natural distraction of a 78-year-old, tired and hungry at the end of a long day. But it is the most surprising of James A. Michener's many unexpected traits—this author, renowned for his curiosity, does not seem curious about other people; he rarely meets your eyes.

Yet moments later, he is chuckling, with a modesty and a teasing sense of humor that are endearing. An apologetic waiter has returned to say the kitchen is out of the roast duck Michener ordered, and the dinner becomes part of a running joke between the author and his right-hand man, John Kings. Michener has a knack for choosing the most popular item on a menu. Indeed, a few days later, he misses out on the last of the shrimp at a private club, and on both evenings Michener, on stage in his own low-key way, responds with the same laugh and the same line: "Harris and Gallup don't have to make all those phone calls to find out what people think. They should just call me. I'm the average guy."

No one doubts Michener's instinct for popular taste, but he was never average. "Tales of the South Pacific," his first published fiction, won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize, but only when he moved from small stories of people to monolithic tales of places—beginning with the fictionalized history of "Hawaii" in 1959 through Israel in "The Source," South Africa in "The Covenant," "Poland," "Chesapeake" and "Space"—did he become the kind of brand-name author whose books hit the best-seller lists before they reach the bookstores.

His new epic, "Texas," due out next month, has been as much a media event as a novel from the start, and a measure of Michener's unique place among today's writers. What other author would be officially invited, as Michener was in 1981 by Governor William Clements, to write about Texas? Or offered a staff and office by the University of Texas to help him along? How many average guys have more than two years of time and upward of \$100,000 of their own money to travel the state in borrowed vans, talking with scholars, tycoons and just plain folks? The product of this extravaganza is the best-selling Michener work yet, weighing in at 1,096 pages, moving from 16th-century Spanish explorers to 1980s cattle barons. Random House says its first printing of 750,000 is the largest in its history; ABC bought the television rights for a miniseries before a word was written.

Mari Michener, to whom the novelist has been married for 30 years, has an easy explanation for her husband's success, which is consonant with his Quaker upbringing. "He works very, very hard," she says with a summary nod. As with so much of what the Micheners say, the determined simplicity hints at a more complex truth. For a Michener novel is a tribute to the industriousness of both author and reader, and, in addition to the easy-to-swallow data, it contains a morality tale about the heroism of hard work and guts. His thick, fact-filled books seem thoroughly impersonal, but several days in Michener's company show the novels to be perfect expressions of their author's anomalies—moral without being stern, methodical yet digressive, insistently modest yet bursting with ambition, full of social conscience yet grasping at facts as a way to avoid emotion.

As the literary critic Leslie Fiedler says, "Some writers are read because they have a voice like that of an old friend; Michener doesn't have that. His is as close to a neutral or non-style as you can get." Yet that detachment is part of his appeal to readers, Fiedler suggests: "He puts a book together in a perfectly lucid, undisturbing way, so that even potentially troubling issues don't seem to have full-time help—with some notable exceptions, such as 'Centennial' and non-fiction works like 'Kent State.' For 'Texas,' Michener employed the kind of well-oiled staff he has been rumored to have had all along. In addition to the secretary and office space, the university provided two



James A. Michener.

everything would straighten out, so it's soothing and reassuring to read him."

THE official Michener biography, the story he tells and approves for Random House to distribute, is perfectly Dickensian. As an infant, he was taken in by Mabel Michener, a poor, young widow in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and raised as her son alongside many foster children who came and went. At times, he recalls, reduced circumstances forced her to send him to the local poorhouse, but at home he felt loved and was inspired by her reading aloud from 19th-century novels, particularly Dickens. Not until he was a 19-year-old scholarship student at Swarthmore College did he learn, from an acquaintance, that he was adopted. He has never learned who his real parents were.

Michener escaped poverty through education, becoming a social-studies teacher in private schools and college and eventually a textbook editor at Macmillan. He became financially independent as a result of the stories he began while in the U.S. Navy stationed on the Pacific island of Espiritu Santo during World War II. That book never became a best-seller, but it was turned into the hit Broadway musical "South Pacific" (Michener liked to advise struggling writers on the key to success: "Make sure Rodgers and Hammerstein read your first book.")

Michener has not slowed down much for "Texas," traipsing through old forts, following the Brazos River, reading hundreds of books to make sure the wildcaters, plantation owners and religious leaders who inhabit the novel are historically accurate. He listened to music of the region, from Mexican dances to songs by Charley Pride and Willie Nelson. As always, Michener consulted dozens of experts. But in the past, he did not have full-time help—with some notable exceptions, such as "Centennial" and non-fiction works like "Kent State." For "Texas," Michener employed the kind of well-oiled staff he has been rumored to have had all along. In addition to the secretary and office space, the university provided two

graduate students in history as part-time research assistants. John Kings, who first worked with Michener on "Centennial" in 1972, signed on at Michener's own expense as full-time coordinating editor—that is, he organized trips and drove the car, ran the office and fielded so many requests for Michener's time that he pinned a button on his bulletin board, reading, "NO! Mr. Michener CAN'T!"

Michener's longtime pattern has been to block out the plot and write one section while continuing to research another. "It does not get easier," he says of the writing. "When I start one of these projects, I am painfully aware of my inadequacy. But the arrogance of the artist is a very profound thing, and it fortifies you." Michener kept his own arrogance under wraps for half a lifetime. "Tales of the South Pacific" was not written until he was nearly 40. "Partly because I'd had such a hard childhood, I was quite content just to go along," he says in explaining his hesitancy about writing. "There must have been a factor of fear—I didn't want to face the big challenges, was perfectly happy the way it was." Even now, he says, he counterbalances his mammoth efforts by thinking, "Let's just get through Friday afternoon."

If the writing has remained difficult, the research has become easier in proportion to Michener's fame. These days, "I just drop a hint that I want to know how the building of Houston is financed and first thing you know, eight people fly up here or I fly down there, and we have a seminar for a weekend and talk. I set up hypothetical situations and they fill them in completely." For "Texas," the graduate students fetched his books, checked his facts, wrote reports and accompanied him into the field, though Michener's well-developed instinct for a good source was still crucial. Robert Wooster, one of those staff researchers, recalls that on a typical trip to the Brazos, Michener stopped for directions. "He went to a house and talked to this elderly black woman. He not only got

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Portrait, subject and artist, in New York, 1965.

Peace, a Rose That Has Gone by Many Names

FOR the history books, 1945 was the year of peace. For rose lovers it was the year of Peace. The name of the most famous rose of our time was chosen on the day Berlin fell, while war still raged. When the 49 delegates to the newly formed United Nations first met in San Francisco, each delegate found in his hotel room a Peace rose and a message from the American Rose Society expressing the hope that it would "help move all men of goodwill to strive for Peace on Earth for all mankind." Peace, a yellow hybrid tea, was in fact invented in France in June, 1939, by the famous rose breeding firm of Meilland and its first name

MARY BLUME

was 3-35-40. It was later named Mme. Antoine Meilland, after the wife of the patriarch of the family business. On the eve of World War II, Antoine Meilland prudently sent packages of 3-35-40 to Germany, where it received the pious name Gloria Dei, and to Italy where it was called Gioia, or joy. A package of propagating wood also went on one of the last aircraft to the United States, addressed to the American rose grower Robert Pyle.

It was Pyle who introduced and promoted 3-35-40—"I am convinced it will be the greatest rose of the century," he wrote Meilland—and helped name it Peace. Today, 40 years later, there are more than 30 million Peace roses blooming throughout the world.

"Peace," said Robert Pyle, "is a glorious rose, its pale gold and ivory petals blending to a lightly ruffled edge of delicate carmine." "Peace," wrote Antonia Ridge, the official biographer of Peace, "is queen of them all... an enchantment."

"Peace," wrote the great gardening authority V. Sackville-West, "is in my opinion horribly coarse." Tastes change. "It's certainly not my favorite rose," says Philip Harkness, 31, a fourth-generation English rose breeder. "It's well and vigorously in most climates, it's good and reliable. But it's sort of oversized in every direction—in size of flower, in size of plant."

Philip's father, Jack Harkness, dean of English rose breeders and holder of over 200 awards, disagrees with his son about Peace. "It's a beautiful thing, isn't it?" he says. "It's lovely, of course it is. It's easy to pour cold water on beautiful things. I'm no believer in doing that. Peace was one of the most beautiful things I saw in my whole life." Hybrid tea roses such as Peace have so far been the roses of this

century. "I think the next phase of development is going to be what you call dwarf or patio roses which are small and better suited to a dense population with less space," Philip Harkness says.

This may suggest that, after the French and the British, the new leaders in rose breeding will be the Japanese who were not rose fanciers until Peace came along, but who have speedily built up a specialty of miniature roses. Jack Harkness is especially interested in Toru F. Onodera's rose Nozomi, which translates as Hope. "It seems to me it will take the rose world by storm," he says.

Much honored and loved in the rose world, Jack Harkness feels very affectionate towards rosarians, as he calls them. "I've spent my life with rose growers. It's not just my job but my social life as well. I've found within the trade people who are helpful, cooperative, good-natured. It's been a marvelous world to be in."

He has just written a book of 177 portraits of famous rose breeders, ending with the Harkness nursery, founded in 1879, and ranging to France, Spain, Denmark, Japan, Germany and the United States. A picture of Peace is on the cover ("It seemed the rose that deserved to be there") and the book is called "The Makers of Heavenly Roses" (published in London by Souvenir Press).

Clearly an earthy, kindly and modest man (he says he is a poor bloomer), Harkness, as the excited book title suggests, tends to see the world through rosy eyes. "The second World War was no friend to rose growers," is one typical sentence, no more single-minded, really, than another rose fancier's proclamation, "The year 1910 will be known hereafter as the year of Rayon d'Or."

He says he had a very hard time narrowing down the choice of breeders who appear in his book. It begins chronologically with Pierre Guillot, who opened his Lyon nursery in 1829 and whose son created a great rose immediately named La France, which was forecast as a certain winner at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Unfortunately the judge arrived two days late and awarded the withered plant nothing.

The first English grower to challenge French supremacy was Henry Bennett, a farmer who brought a cattle breeder's eye to rose-growing and encouraged selective breeding (roses today are even subjected to chromosome counts, like the criminally insane).

Despite scientific and technological improvements, Jack Harkness maintains that the best training for a budding breeder is simply to leave school and go into the nursery. Emphasis these days is on long-flowering, easy-care roses.

"Some people would like us to breed them without thorns," Jack Harkness says. "People do want flowers that last longer because they

are fleeting, aren't they—a few days and they're gone. The trouble is if you want them scented, then you don't want petals that last too long because they tend to be very hard and you need soft petals, which means short-lived flowers, if you want scent."

ROSE breeding is big business. Meilland, the creators of Peace, which began outside Lyon and is now based in Cap d'Antibes, has seen its annual turnover grow from 13 million francs in 1979 to 80 million in 1984, with 82 percent of product going for export. The American giant, Jackson & Perkins, creator of the Dorothy Perkins rose, is the world's largest grower and is now part of R. J. Reynolds Industries, whose other interests include tobacco, wine, energy and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

The industry at present divides into breeders who specialize in cut flowers, such as Meilland, and breeders of garden plants. English breeders grow for the garden. The climate encourages a long flowering season and greenhouses for growing cut flowers would be too costly to heat.

"The French are very fond of cut flowers, the British really like roses as garden plants," Jack Harkness says. "And they don't like paying someone else to grow the flowers. They'd rather buy the plants and grow them themselves."

Roses also have their uses. While Betty Harkness, Jack's wife, does not make rose petal jam or rose hip tea, she used to make a quite potent rose wine. "With Peace you'd get a nice white wine," Jack Harkness recalls. "With Ena Harkness a very nice red."

Lord knows what Canon S. Reynolds Hole, the first president of the National Rose Society in 1876, would have thought. He fervently hoped rose growing might get the working classes out of the barroom and into the garden.

Like General de Gaulle, Peace may be French but it has Irish blood (a touch of Margaret McGredy, a carmine and yellow rose, went into its breeding). The roses bordering the Tower of London are from the German breeder, Kordes. Roses are hermaphrodite, which leads Jack Harkness to write such bewildering phrases as "... the seed-bearing parent, the mother, must be emasculated before her pollen was ripe, otherwise she would fertilize herself."

Henry Bennett honored a colleague by naming a rose for him, only to see it condemned for ugly color, scentlessness, inability to open properly, and propensity to mildew. In the swinging sixties a German breeder came out with a rose called Erotica, later changed to



Peace, born in 1939.

Eroica. Irish roses are notable for their form. Spanish roses for their color.

The English breeder Edward LeGrice came up with roses that were purple, blue, gray and brown. Jack Harkness is trying for a brown. "It's just for interest to see what nature will give us," he says. "And once we get something that is brown, or partly brown, or nearly brown, then it is interesting to see what that will give. One just doesn't know what changes will come along and where we'll finish up. You just have to go along with what nature gives you and let her have a bash."

Most countries have laws protecting plants that breeders have created, but each country's laws are different. Meilland, who sell their bushes to carefully selected licensees throughout the world, spend a great deal of time and money protecting their copyrights.

Says Meilland's Michel Chauveau, it takes about 10 years to produce a rose and copyrights run from 15 to 20 years (Peace, for example, is out of copyright). Counterfeiting and fraud are not rare. "We usually have about ten or fifteen court cases going on at once," Chauveau says. "We are, after all, just like Chanel or Cartier. With them it's protecting a perfume or a jewel. With us it's a rose."

TRAVEL

Versailles and a Bit of History

by Richard Bernstein

VERSAILLES, France — It was in the exquisite opera house of balustrades and chandeliers built by King Louis XV for the wedding of his son and heir that, according to historians of the great palace at Versailles, a band of monarchist soldiers unleashed the anger that led to the palace's finish as a home for kings. That was 196 years ago.

The soldiers of the king of France, the representative of God on earth, were in the opera house for an evening of revelry. Singing monarchist songs, they trampled the Tricolor, which had already become the symbol of the simmering revolutionary movement. News of the soldiers' sacrilege reached Paris and, two days later, on Oct. 6, 1789, a revolutionary crowd stormed Versailles demanding that the king leave the palace and return to the city. Louis XVI and his much-disliked wife, Marie Antoinette, who appeared on a balcony of the palace to try to appease the revolutionaries' fury, had no choice. They left for Paris that night. The balance of power shifted to the revolutionaries. Three years later, Louis XVI and his Marie Antoinette died on the guillotine.

Knowing a bit of history helps one appreciate a visit to the palace of Versailles and turn it into something more than a plodding procession through a group of magnificent but empty and, to be frank, somewhat similar royal chambers. Versailles is one of the most visited single institutions in France, drawing as many people — 8,000 to 10,000 a day during the summer — each year as that other former royal palace, the Louvre.

The trick is to make your visit in an informed fashion; spend some time in the palace and the town; immerse yourself in the 17th and 18th centuries; get the message of Versailles not merely as an audacious and grandiose structure with wonderful views of gardens and parks outside, but also as the architectural embodiment of an idea and of a history, that of the rise and fall of absolute monarchy.

Versailles these days is a pleasant, upper middle class town, its streets lined with cypresses and chestnut trees, its outdoor cafes sparkling in the summer sun. There are some other historical attractions in town, most notably the old foreign ministry of Louis

XV, where from 1781 to 1783 Benjamin Franklin negotiated the treaty with Britain that formally ended the American Revolution. But Versailles is dominated by what began as a 17th-century hunting lodge built by Louis XIII, and was transformed into a concrete symbol of power by his son, Louis XIV, the Sun King.

In front of the palace, which sits behind an iron grating topped by gold-leaf spikes, is a vast parking lot for buses and cars. And tourists see the palace quickly, first gazing at the magnificent stone and brick edifice from the expansive cobblestone plaza in front of it, then taking a walk with a guide through what are called the *Grands Appartements*, the bedrooms of the kings and the queens, the fabulous Hall of Mirrors, all 79 yards (73 meters) of it, the Cabinet Room, the Peace Room, the War Room and others.

They see rooms with some great paintings, many of them on the ceilings, lots of gold ornamentation, a few very busy post-Renaissance playthings, like a highly gilded clock, built in the days of Louis XV, that still tells the time and the date. The rooms are only scantily furnished, since most of the objects in the palace were deemed not authentic some years ago and removed; the museum's curators are trying to purchase the original pieces that were sold by the escaping nobility in the wake of the revolution. There is nothing wrong with such a visit; it is a wholly enjoyable tour through some timeworn splendor. But it is far better with some knowledge of history.

For me, Versailles is a kind of stage where some of the world's grandest players strutted through their parts. A preparatory step for a visit is to become familiar with the characters that disported themselves throughout the palace and who were at the center of French history for the 107 years that the palace was the royal capital.

FIRST, there was, of course, Louis XIV, who created the palace — because he hated Paris, where he was obliged to live in the Louvre.

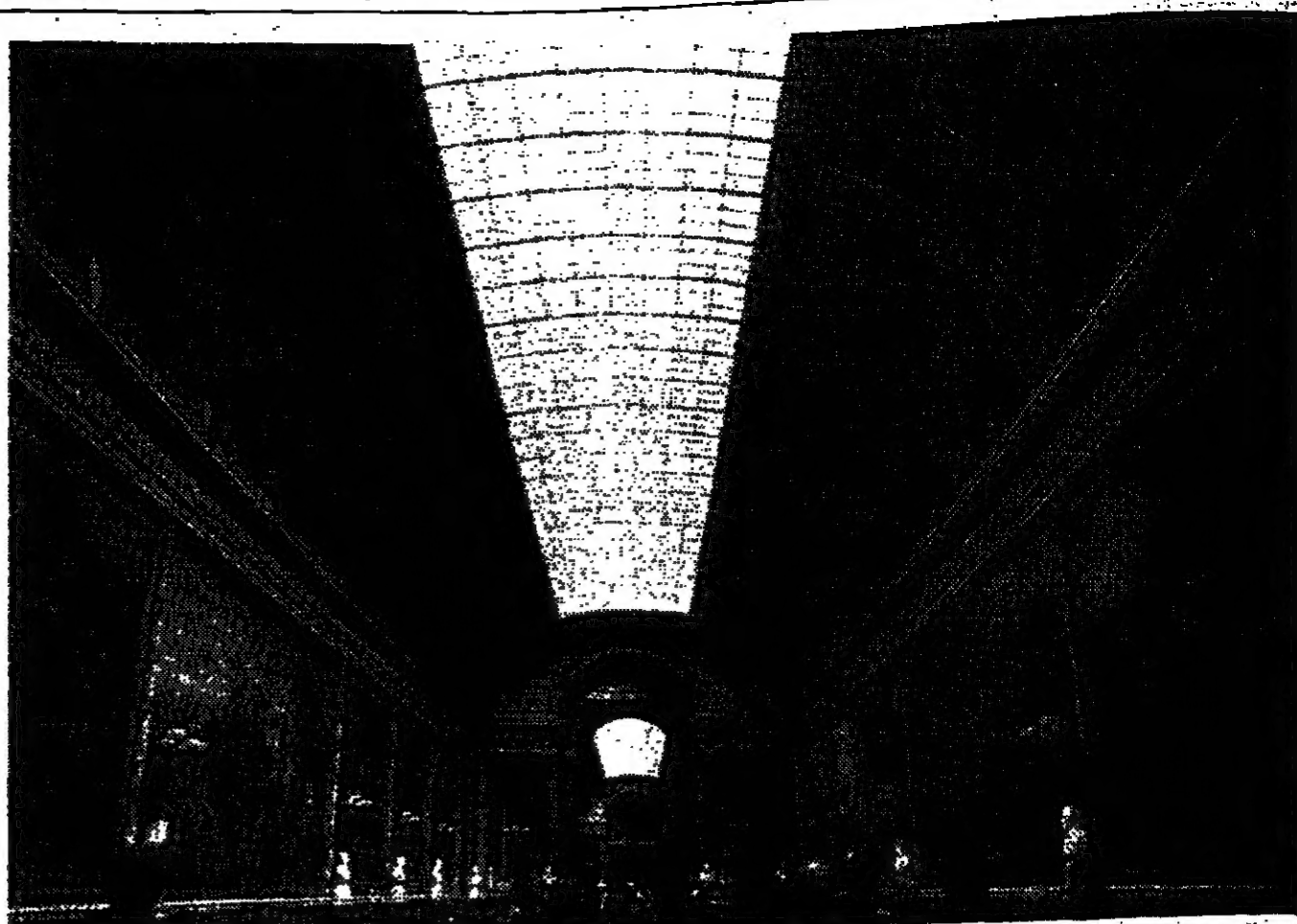
In his childhood, Louis had been terrorized and shocked by the rebellion of the nobility known as the Fronde and, when he came of age in 1661 and decided to rule France himself, he turned his palace and its

daily routine into the physical expression of his favorite maxim, "L'état, c'est moi" — "I am the state." To this political idea, Louis added an enormous degree of self-love and an appetite for flattery and ceremony. Versailles, where Louis moved the court in 1682, became the place where the Sun King kept the troublesome nobility within view, creating the elaborate rituals performed by its members to recognize his absolute power.

So, when you visit the grand bedroom of the king, set in the absolute geographical center of the palace, what you see is a projection of Louis XIV's image. Louis decided to sleep there in 1701 and he converted what had been the palace's major reception room into his sleeping quarters, thus uniting his private hours with his identification with the state. He wanted his life to be entirely public. He felt no need, apparently, for the kind of small private apartments that were later constructed by his successor, Louis XV.

In a room adjacent to the bedroom, known as the Bull's Eye after a large oval window, the nobility waited for the king to rise in the morning; in well-defined sequence, various officials would then present themselves at what was called the *lever*, helping the king with his toilet, putting on his shirt, his jacket, finally his hat; then, the procedure would be followed in reverse at the *coucher*, the bedtime ceremony.

Among the more fascinating aspects of Versailles are its conscious mythic images. The Greek and Roman gods are well represented in the paintings, the most spectacular perhaps being that of François Le Moine, completed in 1736 and displayed in the Salon of Hercules. It shows 142 mythic figures sailing around in different poses on the ceiling — Hercules himself, Jupiter, Diana, Apollo and others. Various gods have their own rooms dedicated to them — Mars, Mercury, especially Apollo, whose chamber, the site of Louis' throne, is dominated by a splendid painting by Charles de la Fosse showing Apollo in his chariot drawn by four horses and accompanied by the seasons. Other common figures appearing in the palace's iconography are Caesar and Alexander the Great. The imagery of the sun is everywhere: Versailles, radiant and splendid, was the expression of Louis XIV's own radiance and splendor, his megalomania and his real power.



In the Galerie des Batailles.

Another major character, perhaps, after Louis XIV, the most interesting of those living at the palace, was Madame de Maintenon, the Sun King's second wife, a great letter writer, an informal power and one of the great examples of upward social mobility in history.

She was born Françoise d'Aubigné in a prison in 1635, her family having been jailed because of their Protestantism; she married well to a husband who died early and eventually she became Louis XIV's favorite mistress and eventually, on the death of the queen, what was called his "left-hand wife," meaning a legal spouse but one without the legal rank and power of queen. Madame de Maintenon was given separate chambers in Versailles on a corner of an inner courtyard; they can be visited by special arrangement.

The room of Madame de Maintenon is ornate and splendid. It contains a collection of 16th-century portraits that belonged to Louis XIV and several pieces of 18th-century furniture, including a desk, a large cabinet and some upholstered chairs.

MOVING to the next generation, Louis XV, the great-grandson of Louis XIV, came to the throne in 1715 after the Sun King's 72-year reign ended. Louis XV did not want a relentlessly public life. Small apartments were built on either side of an inner courtyard on the second floor of the palace that served as private apartments of the king and the queen — connected by a passageway for nocturnal visits and close to stairs leading to children's, servants' and mistresses' quarters.

Many of these apartments can be visited in small groups by guided tour only — they depart from the Stairway of the Queen — and they give a nice sense of the quality of royal life outside the public eye in the 18th century. The private apartment of the king can be seen from 9:45 to 3:30 only as part of the general guided tour of the palace, which costs 25 francs (about \$3). Most of the great rooms of the palace, such as the king's bedroom and the Hall of Mirrors, can be visited without guide from 9:45 to 5 any day except Mondays and public holidays. There are numerous guided tours in English.

The private apartments of Louis and Queen Marie-Thérèse are small but still ornate rooms on inner courtyards, with lower ceilings, chandeliers and other royal trappings. In the inner apartments of the queen, you can visit the tiled bathroom where the hot and cold water spigots were. Water was carried by servants and poured into tanks above. Then there is an after-bath resting room, a small reception room where the queen listened to music and an adjacent to the palace's main library. During the time of Louis XV some 5,000 members of the nobility lived in private apartments in the palace, but the vast majority of these were dismantled by Louis-Philippe in the 19th-century restoration of Versailles to make room for large painting galleries, most of which are at present closed to the public.

Before leaving the era of Louis XV, you will no doubt notice the apartments of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barry

on the top floor, next to what are called the Small Apartments of the King. These two women were celebrated mistresses of Louis XV, and the source of numerous sassy and political anecdotes.

The end of Versailles came, of course, with the revolution. And some dramatic events, such as the "guards' revelry in the opera house, can be related to specific places in the palace. On that famous morning, for example, the revolutionaries surged into the palace demanding the return to Paris of the king and Marie Antoinette by the ornate marble staircase of the Queen. Marie Antoinette, the most hated member of the royal family, earlier had stood alone on the balcony of Louis XIV's bedroom, overlooking the marble courtyard where Louis XIII's original hunting lodge stood, and paid a reluctant allegiance to the revolutionary crowd.

Versailles, the most splendid palace in Christendom, is a kind of haunted house, a place of ghosts, uninhabited since the revolution. In about 1833, Louis-Philippe, France's newly installed constitutional monarch, began the restoration of the old palace, by then much dilapidated. But the king, aware of anti-monarchist sentiment, bequeathed the entire property to the state as a kind of guarantee that he would never attempt to turn it into a royal residence again.

The idea that Versailles represented was dead. By 1837, with the repairs largely finished — paid for out of Louis-Philippe's personal fortune — Versailles became a museum, a group of splendid and uninhabited rooms that require an act of historical imagination to bring back to life.

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Giacometti Continued from page 7

about her years with Picasso. "He should have sent me a bouquet of roses a mile wide for all the things I didn't say about him."

She is not the only person likely to be irritated by Lord's frank portraits of the Paris art world. One of Giacometti's most interesting friendships was with Balhaus. Although both were figurative artists, they disagreed, passionately, about everything, in a memorable meeting, the two ran into one another in front of the bear pit in Bern, where Giacometti had stopped on his way to make the acquaintance of Paul Klee. Engrossed in conversation, the pair moved on to a café and only separated late that night. So Giacometti never met Klee, but he and Balhaus continued for years to debate their ideas.

For Lord, Balhaus incarnates many errors that Giacometti avoided — in essence, substituting an artificial lifestyle for unremitting pursuit of art. To make the case, Lord in other writings has defined Balhaus's demand that critics protect his privacy. Writing for The New Criterion prior to Balhaus's major retrospective last year, Lord revealed that Balhaus, whose full name is Michel Balhaus Klossowski, is not a count, as he claims, but the descendant of minor Polish nobility, and described how his fascination with young girls (some encouraged by obliging relatives) and elaborate, almost feudal surroundings gradually occupied his interest at the expense of his own painting. Some of these facts were used, rather baldly, in the New York catalog, and Balhaus recently told someone that he actually prefers Lord's long

article to the succinct catalog. "Which shows," says Lord, "that he may be a false count but he is a real aristocrat."

He is working on his memoirs — "actually, more a series of portraits of geniuses I've known well." These include, besides Giacometti and Balhaus, Picasso ("I went straight to his studio when I got to Paris in 1945 with U.S. Army intelligence"), Gertrude Stein ("Picasso sent me to meet her, for his own perverse reasons, thinking we wouldn't get along, but we did") — together with Parisian arbiters of the postwar art scene, Jean Cocteau and Marie-Laure de Noailles.

The books and articles are flowing fast now that Lord has found his genre. For years, he concentrated on fiction — two novels published out of 10. "Your ignorance of them is bliss: Fortunately only two were published, and I certainly don't advertise them. Only if I'm asked a direct question do I have to confess to them, a little like Nixon with the tapes."

His recollections are not all tranquil: Generous admiration is matched with sharp delineation of mediocrity. Writing he finds "terribly hard, but at least one finally gets to understand a little about one's relationships." Lord says, studying his never-still fingertips. Regrets? "Yes, about Giacometti. I don't convey how warm and how funny he could be. His humor came out of little spur-of-the-moment things which it would be tedious or take genius to relate. And his endless fascination with people: I once made some mild remark, not a reminiscence, but I showed I felt neglected by his absorbed con-

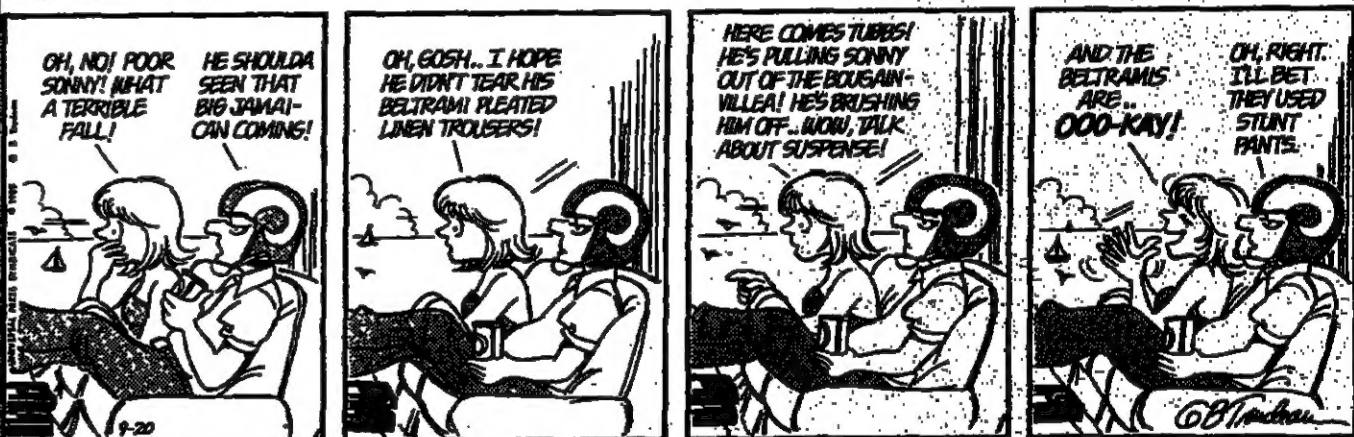
versation with a journalist who joined our table. 'But James,' he said, 'I'm just as interested in someone I've known for ten minutes as someone I've known for ten years.' He had capacity for immediate genuine intimacy, Lord says, which was part of his total commitment to his own art.

Giacometti, compared to many of the artists collected by Lord, was easy to meet. On of Lord's short stories ("the only acceptable piece of fiction I ever wrote") was published in the last issue of Britain's *Horizon* magazine, and its angel, Peter Watson, who also collected Giacometti work, introduced Lord to the artist one evening in the Deux Magots. "He was fascinating, and I asked if I could come to his studio, and then I was interested so I learned a lot."

In Lord's almost 40 years in Paris, "my excitement came from living around people I was convinced were not just first rate, but really people to whom, without reservation, one could give one's entire admiration." If Lord also discerns feet of clay under some of these towering figures, he prides, he says, those who today are denied the inspiration of those years when Paris was the place where the most exciting creation in the plastic arts was happening.

"It must be very discouraging not to have that," he comments, excusing himself with infinite politeness in time to change for the new show, at Beaubourg, of the work of Raymond Mason, a British representational sculptor who lives in France. The catalog contains one essay by a foreigner: James Lord.

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA
LINZ, Festival (tel. 27.52.30).
CONCERTS — Sept. 24: Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos conductor, Alexander Rudin cello.
Sept. 26: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor.
VIENNA, Kunsthofhaus (tel. 51.96.63).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."
Sept. 22 and 23: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Sept. 27: "Maria Stuart" (Donizetti).

BEELGIUM
BRUSSELS, Musée d'Art Moderne, (tel. 513.96.30).

ENGLAND
Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).
CONCERTS — Sept. 26: London Symphony Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor, Carol Rosenberger piano (Beethoven).
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — Sept. 21: Victor Popp conductor, Tania Todorova piano (Turkic, Brahms).
Sept. 27: Nicholas Cleobury conductor, Vovka Ashkenazy piano (Tchaikovsky, Ravel).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Roderic O'Connor."
To Nov. 3: "Gwen John."
To Sept. 29: "Paintings of Traditional British Sporting Events."
Sept. 24-Nov. 3: Egyptian Landscapes: Weaving from the School of Ramses Wissa Wassef.
Through December: "Matthew Smith."
RECI-TAL — Sept. 23: Ivo Pogorelich (Bach, Chopin).
THEATRE — Sept. 27: "Les Misérables" (Hugo, Musical Adaptation: Boublil and Schönberg).
British Museum (tel. 636.13.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
London Coliseum (tel. 836.01.11).
OPERA — Sept. 27: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
Sept. 21, 25: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
Sept. 26: "Ophelia in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
Hayward Gallery (tel. 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 29: "Edward Burna."
National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.23).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 13: "Charles Chaplin 1889-1977."
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 10: "Found's Artists."
To Dec. 1: "Howard Hodgkins: Prints from 1977-1983."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1979."
STRAITFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23).
THEATRE — Sept. 21-26: "Othello" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE
DIJON, Musée National Maurice Magnin (tel. 67.11.10).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XX Century French Portraits."
HONFLEUR, Musée Eugène Boudin (tel. 89.16.47).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Alexandre Dubourg."
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel. 62.37.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Tout Ben."
Musée de Terra Amata (tel. 55.99.93).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Experimental Prehistoric Pottery."
PARIS, ADAG Gallery (tel. 27.76.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 17: "Isabelle Emmerich, Patricia Giannini, Michel Lacombe, Raphaël Levy, Jean-François Pignatelli."
Gallerie Eolia (326.36.54) — To Oct. 26: "Furniture-Sculpture by Diego Giacometti."
Hôtel Méridien (tel. 758.12.30).
CONCERTS — Sept. 21-25: Benny Carter and his trio.
Hôtel de Ville (tel. 276.40.66).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 5: "Victor Hugo and Paris."
Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel. 297.47.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Peinture XVI-XVII Centuries."
Le Petit Opéra (tel. 236.01.36).
JAZZ — Sept. 21-24: Babid Reinhardt, Christian Escoudé and Boulou Ferré.
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 29: "Edvard Burna."
Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel. 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "Les Grands Boulevards."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 723.61.27).
EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 25-Jan. 5: "Vera Szekeley."
Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Ingres Portraits."
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."
Musée Rodin (tel. 705.01.34).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Rodin Works by Five Photographers."
Salle Favart (tel. 296.06.11).
OPERA — Sept. 21, 23-25: "La Belle Hélène" (Offenbach).
Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96).

GERMANY
CONCERTS — Orchestra of Paris — Sept. 25 and 27: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Wagner).
Sept. 26: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Lubov Yordanoff violin (Brahms, Stravinsky).
OPERA — To Oct. 19: Road-Point (tel. 256.70.80).
DANCE — To Oct. 19: Classical Music and Dance of India.
THÉÂTRE Musical de Paris (tel. 261.19.83).
DANCE — Sept. 24-27: Martha Graham Dance Company.
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 4: "Contemporary French Drawings."
RECI-TAL — Sept. 22: Friedrich Loebel cello (Bach).
and Thesen aus Wie Each gefüllt" (Neumeier-Markson).
OPERA — Sept. 21: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Sept. 24: "Die Zauberköche" (Mozart).
Sept. 26: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).
MÜNCHEN, National Theater (tel. 22.13.16).
OPERA — Sept. 21: "Die Vier Grobianen" (Wolf-Ferrari).
Sept. 22: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

GREECE
ATHENS, Festival (tel. 322.14.59).
THEATRE — Sept. 21: "Coriolanus" (Shakespeare).

IRELAND
DUBLIN, The Abbey Theatre (tel. 787.179).
THEATRE — To Sept. 30: "The King of Friday's Men" (M.J. Molloy).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modigliani Exhibition."
To Oct. 20: "Edvard Munch."
The Olympia Theatre (tel. 778.147).
THEATRE — Sept. 23-28: "Northern Star" (Stewart Parker).
The Project Arts Centre Theatre (713.327).
Theatre — Sept. 23-28: "Frocks" (Anastaphanes).

ITALY
BOLOGNA, Teatro delle Celebrazioni (tel. 22.29.99).
CONCERTS — Orchestra del Teatro Comunale di Bologna — Sept. 21 and 22: Ottavio Maga conductor (Satie, Debussy, Florent).
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel. 21.52.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."
National Library (tel. 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabbi: illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present."
Palazzo Pitti (tel. 21.34.40).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Corot, Manet, Pissarro."
MILAN, Palazzo dell'Arte Triennale (tel. 862.441).
EXHIBITIONS — Through September: "The Alfa Romeo and Its History." "Mobildesign: A Retrospective of

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UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "The Art of Cameroun."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 3: "Indian Art."
Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Karl Schwitters."
SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel. 863.88.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 6: "Extending the Perimeters of Twentieth Century Photography."
To Oct. 13: "Henry Moore: The Relocating Figure."
WASHINGTON D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel. 357.27.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Washington on Time."
To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Print."

WALES
CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel. 37.12.30).
CONCERT — Sept. 26: Erich Berg conductor, James Rutherford piano (Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakov).

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.66).

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	121.25	121.00	121.25	+0.25	
IBM	121.00	120.75	121.00	+0.25	
Amgen	119.00	118.75	119.00	+0.25	
Amgen	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	
Amgen	117.00	116.75	117.00	+0.25	
Amgen	116.00	115.75	116.00	+0.25	
Amgen	115.00	114.75	115.00	+0.25	
Amgen	114.00	113.75	114.00	+0.25	
Amgen	113.00	112.75	113.00	+0.25	
Amgen	112.00	111.75	112.00	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	1298.84	1298.00	1298.75	+0.91	
Trans.	150.38	150.00	150.38	+0.38	
Com.	320.20	319.75	320.20	+0.45	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1298.84	1298.75	+0.91		
Indus.	1298.84	1298.00	+0.91		
Trans.	150.38	150.00	+0.38		
Com.	320.20	319.75	+0.45		

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1088	454	454	1996	15	15
Volume up	18,750,350				
Volume down					

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
79	20	20	119	7	7
Volume up	4,000,000				
Volume down	1,000,000				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Composite	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
Indus.	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
Trans.	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
Com.	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAT in	121.25	121.00	121.25	+0.25	
Amgen	119.00	118.75	119.00	+0.25	
Amgen	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	
Amgen	117.00	116.75	117.00	+0.25	
Amgen	116.00	115.75	116.00	+0.25	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
Bonds	79.27	+0.01			
Utilities	79.27	+0.01			
Indus.	79.27	+0.01			

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1088	454	454	1996	15	15
Volume up	18,750,350				
Volume down					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	Net			
Sept. 18	149,318	27,620	+121,698		
Sept. 17	150,595	27,144	+123,451		
Sept. 16	150,713	27,000	+123,713		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Indus.	1298.84	1298.75	+0.91		
Trans.	150.38	150.00	+0.38		
Com.	320.20	319.75	+0.45		

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume			
2,200,000	2,100,000	2,100,000			

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
22.62	22.50	22.62	+0.12		

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	14	AAR		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AGS		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMC		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMN		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	
24 1/2	14	AMT		5.6	25	18	10	10	10	

Prices Advance in Light Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made broad gains in moderately active trading Thursday.

Pressured by a sharp decline in the stock of one of its components — General Foods — the Dow Jones industrial average still managed a gain of 6.39 to 1,306.79.

Among the 1,968 issues traded, advances outpaced declines more than 2 to 1. Volume totaled 100.32 million shares, compared with 105.71 million Thursday.

"The market is attempting to rebound from a very deep, short-term oversold condition," said Christine Kallies, vice president and technical research analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds. She said leadership was confined "mostly to some of the more well-known technology stocks and to some potential takeover candidates."

Analysts said there was nervousness in the market before Friday's expiration of September stock index futures and options contracts. In the past, activity related to the expiration of those contracts has made the market more volatile.

Selling before Friday's expiration date has contributed to pressure on stock prices this week, but some of that influence seemed to wane Thursday, analysts said.

The Commerce Department is scheduled to release the "flash" estimate of third-quarter gross national product growth Friday. The expectation is that GNP grew at a 3-percent to 3.5-percent rate.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department said U.S. personal income rose 0.3 percent in August, a smaller rise than many

M-1 Jumps \$3.7 Billion

NEW YORK — The nation's basic money supply, M-1, grew \$3.7 billion in early September, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

The M-1 aggregate, comprising cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank traveler's checks, has now increased for eight consecutive weeks.

Since July 15, M-1 has grown by \$21.6 billion. The latest increase pushed the aggregate further above the targets the Fed has set in its attempt to encourage economic growth without reviving higher rates of inflation.

economists had anticipated, and that consumer spending rose 1.2 percent.

After the close, the Fed reported the nation's basic money supply, M-1, rose \$3.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 9.

Albert Wojniak, First Boston's economist chief, told clients in a quarterly analysis that strong monetary growth and a firming economy would force the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy "sooner or later."

Richardson-Vicks was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 2 to 47. Unilever added 2 to 56.

Citigroup followed, adding 1/4 to 41. IBM was third, up 1/2 to 128.

In semiconductors, Motorola 1 1/2 to 35. National Semiconductor 1/2 to 12 and Advanced Micro Devices 1/2 to 27.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

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13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	
13 1/2	9 1/2	Entel		1.25	10	10	10	10	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

'3-D' Computers Untangle The Pipes From the Wires

By THOMAS C. HAYES
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When engineers sketch designs for a new chemical plant, petroleum refinery or other complex plant, a major challenge is figuring how to keep the miles of piping, electrical wiring and ventilating ducts from colliding when the actual construction begins. In the past, construction engineers would run into errors from even the most detailed blueprints. That meant redesigns that could cost several hundred thousand dollars, or more.

The computer helped eliminate many misplaced angles in recent years, giving engineers more flexibility to experiment with designs before the cranes swung into action. Still, much of that early computer-aided engineering was executed in two dimensions on the computer screen, like sketching on an electronic piece of paper.

Today, however, many large engineering, construction and architecture concerns are installing so-called three-dimensional engineering systems. The addition of depth on full-color, 19-inch screens has led to significant advances in engineering speed and accuracy. Major engineering companies such as Fluor Corp. and Bechtel Group, as well as Gensler Associates, a large interior design concern, say they expect these systems to improve productivity sharply and reduce design errors before building materials are ordered.

"If you don't have a 3-D capability five to 10 years from now, you're going to have a hard time staying competitive in the engineering and construction business," said William C. Breen, a senior vice president for project operations at Fluor, in Irvine, California.

Three companies, the Calma division of General Electric Co., Intergraph Corp. and Computervision Corp., are among the major manufacturers of the systems for the engineering and architectural market.

THAT business generated about \$460 million in worldwide sales last year, according to Calma estimates, and should top \$1 billion by 1990. Carl Machover, an industry consultant in White Plains, New York, put the total for last year at \$1.8 billion, or 60 percent of the computer-aided design market.

Calma, acquired by General Electric in 1981, is essentially a software creator. It has put together programs for electrical systems, heating and cooling, piping, construction management, stress analysis and other elements of the design-and-build regimen.

Using portable work stations built for Calma by Apollo Computer Inc., design engineers at Fluor and Bechtel are able to work independently, as well as away from the office.

This means that an engineer working on piping designs can check the electrical or ventilation designs in progress to avoid mistakes at the design takes shape. It accelerates the communication between the various engineers on a project and eliminates what could turn out to be costly errors.

The three-dimensional systems are able to store design information from early stages of a project. Since engineers know how to retrieve it, they are free to spend more time on problem-solving, said Chris Demuth, manager of computer-aided design and computer-aided engineering in Bechtel's advanced technology division in San Francisco.

Once the design is complete, and checks for misplaced pipes, ducts and wiring have been completed, another program can produce complete lists, with specific dimensions, of all the equipment, valves and instruments needed for construction.

Packages developed by Intergraph, with headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama, can help engineers deduce where moving parts will show early stress signs, which parts can be cut by the manufacturer from the same piece of steel and what illustrations might best be included in a user's manual. All the information required is in the completed design.

One difficulty Bechtel and Fluor are confronting is training

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 19
Amsterdam	3.771
Brussels	36.422
Frankfurt	3.771
London (U.S.)	1.936
Milan	1,944.90
Paris	6.545
Rome	1,944.90
Stockholm	4.666
Switzerland	2.003
Tokyo	164.14
Zurich	2.003

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 19
Argentine austral	1.4736
Australian dollar	1.4736
Belgian franc	36.422
British pound	1.936
Canadian dollar	1.2504
Denmark krone	10.4656
French franc	6.545
German mark	3.771
Italian lira	1,944.90
Japanese yen	164.14
Netherlands guilder	2.003
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	4.666
Swiss franc	2.003
West German mark	3.771

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo, IMF (SDR), BAII (dollar, franc, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	Sept. 19
1-month	8 1/4%
3-month	8 1/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 1/4%
2-year	8 1/4%
3-year	8 1/4%
5-year	8 1/4%
10-year	8 1/4%
30-year	8 1/4%

Key Money Rates Sept. 19	Sept. 19
Discount Rate	7 1/4%
Federal Funds	7 1/4%
Prime Rate	9 1/4%
Bank Loan Rate	8 1/4%
Com Paper 90-99 days	7.85
Com Paper 120-180 days	7.85
4-month Treasury Bill	7.85
6-month Treasury Bill	7.85
9-month Treasury Bill	7.85
1-year Treasury Bill	7.85
CD's 90-99 days	7.85
CD's 120-180 days	7.85

West Germany	Sept. 19
Discount Rate	5.50
Federal Funds	5.50
Prime Rate	6.50
Bank Loan Rate	5.50
Com Paper 90-99 days	7.85
Com Paper 120-180 days	7.85
4-month Treasury Bill	7.85
6-month Treasury Bill	7.85
9-month Treasury Bill	7.85
1-year Treasury Bill	7.85
CD's 90-99 days	7.85
CD's 120-180 days	7.85

Japan	Sept. 19
Discount Rate	5.50
Federal Funds	5.50
Prime Rate	6.50
Bank Loan Rate	5.50
Com Paper 90-99 days	7.85
Com Paper 120-180 days	7.85
4-month Treasury Bill	7.85
6-month Treasury Bill	7.85
9-month Treasury Bill	7.85
1-year Treasury Bill	7.85
CD's 90-99 days	7.85
CD's 120-180 days	7.85

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo, IMF (SDR), BAII (dollar, franc, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.



Marie Antoinette Huegenin, manager of the women's branch of the Banque Hypothecaire du Canton de Geneva



Elizabeth L. Ritchie, branch manager of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group

2 European Banks Cater Exclusively to Women

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Marie Antoinette Huegenin, manager of Europe's newest women's bank, works out of a rather austere office: No carpet, no pictures on the blue and gray walls and only a telephone on her desk. The rest of the bank that she runs in central Geneva is equally functional and unadorned, particularly the white-walled main hall, where customers wait to speak to tellers seated behind a bullet-proof glass screen.

"This is a working office," Miss Huegenin said, when asked to explain the marketing strategy behind the decor. "Women want a bank to feel serious."

But up in Edinburgh, Elizabeth L. Ritchie, manager of Europe's only other women's bank, thinks her customers want a feminine touch. She woos clients with cut flowers, thick carpets, a luxurious powder room, and free morning coffee. "We aim to make this a kind of ladies' club," Miss Ritchie said, "a place where ladies can drop in after a morning's shopping and meet their friends."

In their differing styles, Miss Huegenin and Miss Ritchie preside over the most eye-catching of the various efforts of European banks to market their services to women, whose economic clout is growing.

Women now make up about 40 percent of the work force in the 10 Common Market countries, compared with 34 percent in 1973, and many businesses these days are owned by women. Some banks are making a special pitch for their business, through advertising, as West Germany's Deutsche Bank does, or through such gimmicks as Swiss Credit Bank's "fashion and finance" seminars. They combine a fashion show with counseling on investment and personal finance.

The vast majority of European banks, however, hold to the view that the best way to win women customers is to avoid singling them out. "There is no need for special banks when all our customers are equally loved," Bernd Sprenger, a spokesman for the German Bankers Association, said. And the French Bankers Association agrees. "We've never even thought of women's banks," a spokesman said.

EC Raises Some Wheat Subsidies, Blames U.S. for Its Action

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community, saying it was reacting to a special U.S. farm-export subsidy program, has voted to raise subsidies on European wheat exports to Mediterranean nations.

The action, taken Wednesday, allows EC member countries to raise farm-export subsidies on shipments to the region to 55 European Currency Units (\$41,800 per metric ton, from 41 ECUs per ton).

The EC later said that the move was prompted by a special U.S. farm-export subsidy plan. A U.S.

official in Brussels rejected the EC argument, saying that "I think it's a step further."

Trade tension between the United States and the EC in the sensitive agricultural sector has been on the rise in recent months. On Sept. 9, President Ronald Reagan announced a move against the EC and other nations for "unfair trading practices."

In June, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, and the EC agriculture commissioner, Frans Andriessen, traded threats over trade subsidies. The issue at that time was U.S. grain sales to Algeria, a traditional French market.

In July the U.S. expanded its grain subsidy to include Egypt.

Spending in U.S. Surges 1.2%; Income Up 0.3%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Americans went on a buying spree last month, boosting personal spending by the largest amount since April. But they financed the purchases by draining their savings down to a record low, the government said Thursday.

The U.S. Commerce Department said personal consumption spending soared 1.2 percent last month. Americans apparently were rushing to take advantage of cut-rate financing incentives being offered by automakers before the new-model year.

Income gains lagged far behind the rise in spending. Personal income rose a modest 0.3 percent in August, the weakest showing since a 1.3-percent April rise.

The discrepancy between spending and income growth was made up with savings and debt. The personal-savings rate of Americans fell to 2.8 percent in August, the lowest it has been since the government began keeping statistics in 1959.

Other statistics show Americans carrying a record consumer debt. The combination of sluggish income gains, low savings and high

debt will likely doom hopes of much more consumer spending in coming months, economists said.

This would be bad news for the Reagan administration, which is counting on gains in consumer spending to propel the economy out of the doldrums it has been in for the past year. The administration is predicting a rebound in economic activity to a rate near 5 percent in the second half of the year, far above the 1.1 percent rate from January through June.

Other economists say the economy is unlikely to grow above a 3 percent rate in the second half.

"I think the economy is going through a last gasp before it takes a breather," said Robert Gough, senior vice president at Data Resources Inc., a private economic forecasting firm.

The government is due to report its initial flash estimate for overall growth in the gross national product on Friday. Consumer spending, weighed at 60 percent, is the largest single component of GNP.

The Commerce Department said auto sales provided the biggest part of the August increase. Total spending increased at an annual rate of \$31.1 billion last month and \$21.9 billion of that was in durable goods such as autos.

However, Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Brothers, said the big surge in auto sales would mean weaker sales of 1986 new cars.

The 0.3-percent income gain followed a 0.4-percent July advance. While personal income rose 9.8 percent last year, they have advanced by just 4.1 percent at an annual rate for the first six months.

A big part of the August income advance came from a \$3.6-billion annual rise in manufacturing payrolls, the first sign of strength in this sector in some time.

But farmers, another beleaguered sector of the economy, continued to suffer. Farm incomes declined \$1.2 billion in August, the second consecutive monthly drop.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose 0.2 percent in August, down from a 0.5-percent July increase.

World Bank Loans Fall For First Time Since '67

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The World Bank, which is drawing ever more vocal criticism in official circles and among private economists for dragging its feet in responding to the financial and economic plight of the developing countries, reported Thursday a decline in the volume of loans approved in the fiscal year ended June 30 — the first annual drop since 1967.

The awkwardness of having to report a decline in commitments was magnified by the near doubling of the bank's net income, to a record high \$1.14 billion, from the \$600 million earned a year earlier.

The annual report showed that the bank approved loans totaling \$11.36 billion, down 4.9 percent from the previous year and well below the \$12.6-to-\$13 billion target it had set itself.

Actual disbursements, in contrast to commitments, rose a scant 0.76 percent, to \$8.65 billion. This compares to increases of 25 percent in the 1982 and 1984 fiscal years and almost 8 percent in 1983.

The bank said the drop in approvals was due to a combination of factors — a reduction and/or reorientation of investment programs in a number of countries, unanticipated delays in project preparation and a decision by the bank to hold up lending where it was not comfortable with the economic performance or stabilization plans of Third World countries.

"Creditworthiness and performance problems in several major borrowing countries required [the bank] to limit temporarily its exposure in them," the report said.

Establishing a defensive, self-analytical tone, the report went on to say that this experience "highlighted the need for the bank to be able to respond to altered circumstances by having at its disposal a variety of flexible lending strategies."

Further, the report indicated that the bank's executive board had ordered it to take a less hard-nosed approach.

In a section discussing collaboration between the bank and its sister institution, the International Monetary Fund, the bank made clear that its new marching orders meant that "close collaboration should not be identified with 'cross-conditionality,' in which before receiving assistance from one institution, a country must meet the conditions established for benefiting from the resources of the other."

The bank's net income for the year, \$1.14 billion, is about equal to the annual profit of a major commercial bank holding company, such as Citicorp.

But the World Bank, owned by governments of 148 countries, was not created to be a profit-making enterprise.

It is run on a commercial basis in that it is expected to be financially sound and capable of standing on its own feet. But the reason it was established in 1945 was to help raise standards of living in developing countries by channeling financial resources to them from developed countries.



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India Targets 5% GNP Growth

NEW DELHI — India's five-year development plan ending in 1990 aims for annual growth of 5 percent in gross national product, 4 percent in agriculture and 8 percent in industry, the deputy chairman of the planning commission, Manmohan Singh, said Thursday.

Those targets compare with averages in 1980-85 of 5.2 percent growth in GNP, 3.5 percent in agriculture and 6 percent in industry, official figures show. Mr. Singh said the plan, approved Wednesday by the commission, aims to reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line to 26 percent by 1990 from 37 percent.

Uncertain overseas aid prospects and a shortage of domestic resources have delayed the plan to later this year, government officials said. It had been scheduled to start on April 1.

Gold	Sept. 19
Amsterdam	314.50
London	314.50
Paris (12.5 kilos)	314.50
Zurich	314.50
London	314.50
New York	314.50

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

British Telecom Pretax Profit Climbed 39% in First Quarter

By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Telecom PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first quarter ended June 30 climbed 39 percent, to \$443 million (\$394 million), from \$219 million a year earlier.

The results exceeded most forecasts and helped boost BT shares 8 pence to close at 204 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

Net profit rose 20 percent, to \$204 million, or 3.4 pence a share. Revenue grew 11 percent to \$2.01 billion from \$1.81 billion.

BT continued to benefit from the sharp reduction of debt achieved last year when the government sold off of the telephone company's shares to the public. Stripping out the resulting drop in interest costs, BT said, the company showed underlying growth of 27 percent in pretax profit and 17 percent net.

"The underlying trend is pretty healthy," commented Graham Meek, an analyst at the stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co. For the full year, he forecast that BT would produce pretax profit of \$1.84 billion, up 24 percent.

The improvement in results during the latest quarter was largely due to a higher volume of calls handled by fewer workers and to greater interest earnings on investments, BT said. International call volume grew 15 percent, and domestic growth was 8 percent.

Followers of BT are awaiting a decision from the Office of Telecommunications, a regulatory agency, on what kind of access Mercury Communications Ltd. will be given to BT's network.

Mr. Meek said the decision, likely to come early next week, will have a big influence on how successfully BT's small rival will be able to lure away lucrative business traffic. Mercury is a unit of Cable & Wireless PLC.

Olivetti Joins Thomson in Computers

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — State-owned Thomson SA of France and Italy's Olivetti SpA said Thursday that they would cooperate in developing a new generation of microcomputers, primarily for the educational market in Western Europe.

Under the agreement, Thomson's consumer electronics division, Olivetti and Acorn Computer Group PLC of Britain, in which Olivetti has a 79.8-percent interest, will also work to develop integrated software and hardware.

Acorn specializes in educational and home computers.

Many details remain to be negotiated among the three companies, including joint research financing, production and marketing arrangements, according to executives.

Jean Gerotwohl, president of Thomson's consumer electronics division, would not specify spending plans, but said a microcomputer line could be in production as early as 1987.

He invited other West European electronics companies to join the new venture in an effort to meet competition from the United States, Japan and other European companies.

Thomson held talks with N.V. Philips of the Netherlands aimed at a common standard for microcomputers, but the Dutch electronics company last year adopted the Japanese MSX standard.

VW Adds Jobs, Plans Spending To Meet Demand

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG sales should continue at a high level into the first half of 1986, with demand currently outstripping supply despite full use of capacity, according to Walter Müller, VW's vice-chairman.

Speaking to employees, he said this was a time of "high economic development."

Guenter Hartwich, the management board member responsible for production, told the same meeting of employees that VW has added 5,000 new jobs this year. A further 2,000 should be created by the end of the year, 1,700 of those in Wolfsburg, West Germany, headquarters.

VW has more than 121,000 workers employed in its six West German plants, the highest number since 1973, Mr. Hartwich said.

He added that 750 million Deutsche marks (\$258.6 million) will be invested annually over the next few years to modernize assembly lines in Wolfsburg.

Demand for VW's Golf and Jetta cars cannot be satisfied, he said, and in the Wolfsburg, Brunswick, Salzgitter and Kassel plants the limitations of the machinery have restricted output. VW will invest around 120 million DM to increase machine output and cut back overtime, he said.

Combustion Engineering Sets \$200-Million Charge for Sale

United Press International

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Combustion Engineering, a diversified worldwide engineering concern, said Thursday that it will take a \$200-million writeoff against third-quarter earnings in order to sell a major portion of the company's oil and gas service assets.

Charles E. Hugel, president and chief executive officer, said the companies up for sale include Venco Offshore, Gray Tool and Niteco operations. The sale, he said, was part of C-E's strategy to focus on the power and process industries.

Directors also voted to reduce the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 46 cents, payable Oct. 31 to shareholders of record Oct. 17. C-E stock closed up 25 cents to \$25 on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday.

"We are changing the character of our investment base as we continue to become a more services-oriented, value-added supplier," Mr. Hugel said. "Today's actions will help us to improve our return rates and give us greater flexibility in use of capital."

Mr. Hugel said the oil and gas businesses up for sale "have experienced people, excellent technology, modern facilities and a high reputation with customers throughout the world."

He said the company intends to maintain those strengths as it holds discussions with buyers.

"We've been downsizing plants, streamlining our management and reducing employment at all levels to improve our cost effectiveness," Mr. Hugel said.

The latest measures and earlier initiatives are designed to make C-E "a leading single source supplier to the process and power industries," he said.

There is an annual worldwide market for capital investment and maintenance expenditures of over \$135 billion in the process and power industries, he said.

C-E, which is involved in engineering and design of a broad range of industrial equipment and generating systems, had revenues of \$3.10 billion in 1984.

In the second quarter ended June 30 C-E's earnings dropped to \$9.4 million, or 29 cents a share, from \$14.4 million, or 44 cents a share, in the same quarter last year.

Revenues rose to \$788.4 million from \$745.0 million in the quarter a year earlier.

Sony Third-Quarter Net Shows Decrease of 9.2%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Thursday its consolidated profit in the third fiscal quarter ending July 31 dropped 9.2 percent, as net earnings fell to 17.48-billion yen (\$73.8 million) from 19.25-billion yen a year earlier.

Sales rose 12.6 percent, to 349 billion yen, from 310 billion yen. Officials attributed the profit decline to an unusual gain a year earlier of 1.8-billion yen in proceeds from a public offering of its subsidiary, Sony Magnescale Inc.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of Credit & Commerce International of Hong Kong has been given permission to open a branch in China's Shenzhen special economic zone. Last month, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. got permission to open the first new foreign bank branch in China since 1949.

CIQA hotel group of Italy has offered to buy Spain's government-owned Entursa hotel chain, which the Spain has said it is willing to privatize. The details of the offer were not given. Any offer is subject to examination by Spanish authorities.

Fairchild Industries Inc., the financially troubled aerospace and electronics company, is discussing a possible reduction of its role in a joint venture to build a 35-seat twin-engine commuter airplane with Saab-Scania AB of Sweden.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said American Airlines has exercised options to buy 10 more MD-80 jetliners for slightly more than \$200 million. The order brings to 110 the total number of MD-80s American has contracted to buy or lease from McDonnell Douglas or third-party financial institutions.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. and the staff of the New York State Public Service Commission have reached an agreement that would place a cap of \$4.45 billion on costs of the Nine Mile Point 2 nuclear plant that can be included in rate bases of its owners. \$900 million less than the projected plant cost.

Nippon Steel Corp. has won an order of 5 billion yen (\$20.7 million) from China National Machinery Import & Export Corp. and China Petroleum Engineering & Construction Corp. to build a crude oil terminal at the mouth of the Yellow River.

Rowntree Mackintosh PLC has reported pretax profit of £20.5 million (£27.5 million) for the half year ended June 15, an 8.7-percent decline from £22.3 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to £519.4 million, an 8.3-percent increase from £479.2 million.

Signal Cos.'s shareholders have approved a merger into Allied Corp. to form Allied-Signal Inc. Allied holders approved the merger Wednesday. Each Signal share will be exchanged for one Allied share in the merger, which will create a company with sales of more than \$14 billion annually.

Unilever NV has been granted a temporary restraining order against Richardson-Vicks Inc.'s planned issuance of a preferred stock, a protective move against Unilever's proposed buyout.

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Nomura also excels in the arrangement of swap agreements, reducing cost and risk for the client through the creation of tailor-made structures, a traditional Nomura skill.

Strategies for Growth

Japan is rich in funds and Tokyo is the world's fastest-growing capital market, so it is natural that overseas corporations should look to Japan when considering plans for expansion. Nomura, the country's largest securities and investment banking firm, is the ideal partner.

Our information meetings in Tokyo provide first-class access to Japan's institutional investor community. As the record shows, Nomura's placing power makes us the best choice to lead-manage the underwriting of new share issues. We also assist overseas companies to secure listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

For growth by means of mergers and acquisitions, Nomura's research capability and contacts guarantee advice of the highest quality in this field, too.

Sound Asset Management

Investor recognition of the strong potential in the economies of Japan and South East Asia is now well established. With institutions of all types more aware of the value of active management of their assets, nobody is more qualified than Nomura to link investor and market.

Our Institutional Research and Advisory Department (IRAD) offers overseas clients far-sighted advice on investment decisions, while Nomura Investment Management Co., Ltd. (NIMCO) specializes in portfolio management, distinguished by rigorous monitoring of performance. In support are the outstanding stock expertise of Nomura Securities and the in-depth data and analyses of Nomura Research Institute (NRI).

As in all aspects of its business, Nomura sets a premium on working in the closest harmony with clients.



NOMURA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (London) Tel: (01) 283-8811
NOMURA EUROPE N.V. (Amsterdam) Tel: (020) 444860 / NOMURA EUROPE GmbH (Frankfurt) Tel: (069) 770621
NOMURA (SWITZERLAND) LTD., ZÜRICH OFFICE Tel: (01) 219-9111 / GENEVA OFFICE Tel: (022) 324646
LUGANO OFFICE Tel: (091) 20 22 22 / NOMURA FRANCE (Paris) Tel: (01) 562-1170
NOMURA INVESTMENT BANKING (MIDDLE EAST) E.C. (Manama) Tel: 271099, 254282, 233432
BRUSSELS REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. Tel: 230-7167

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD., TOKYO HEAD OFFICE Tel: (03) 211-1811, 211-3811

Name _____

Address _____

Pargesa

Holding SA
GENEVA

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of an

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

to be held on Tuesday October 1, 1985 at 11.30 A.M.

at the Head Office of
BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A.
2 Place de Hollande, Geneva (Switzerland)

AGENDA :

1. Report of the Board of Directors, presentation of the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985, and the Auditor's Report.
2. Discussion, approval of said Reports, and proposals to allocate the net profit.
3. Release and discharge of the Board of Directors.
4. Resignations from and appointments to the Board of Directors.
5. Appointment of the Auditor.
6. Increases of capital.
 - a) Resolution to increase the capital from SF 787,500,000 to SF 792,000,000 by issue at par of 45,000 new registered shares of SF 100 each and resolution of the registered shareholders to renounce to exercise their subscription rights.
 - b) Confirmation of the subscription for the shares and payment in full to the Company of the proceeds of the capital increase.
 - c) Resolution to increase the capital from SF 792,000,000 to SF 891,000,000 by issue at par of 90,000 new registered shares of SF 100 each and by issue at par of 90,000 new bearer shares of SF 1,000 each, reserved to the present shareholders, in the proportion of one new share for each eight shares held.
 - d) Confirmation of the subscription for the shares and payment in full to the Company of the proceeds of the capital increase.
7. Amendment of articles 5, 23, 33 and 34 of the statutes.

Shareholders may obtain entry cards to the Shareholders' Meeting at the BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A., UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES, SOCIETE DE BANQUE SUISSE and CREDIT SUISSE, from September 20 until 12 noon on September 30, 1985, depositing their shares or a receipt for such deposit with another bank.

The Annual Report, including the income statement, the balance sheet, the Auditor's Report, the proposals by the Board of Directors regarding the allocation of the fiscal year's net profit as well as the proposed amendments, to the statutes, are available to the shareholders from September 20, 1985, at the Head Office and the subsidiaries of the aforementioned banks.

Geneva, September 18, 1985

For the Board of Directors

A. de Puyffier
Chairman

S. Tapernoux
Secretary

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES. AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment", will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program, designed for senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference, and John S. Herrington, U.S. Energy Secretary, will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

OCTOBER 24

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

— Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.

COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE

— Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Former Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
— H.F. Kepling, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Kepling Companies, Houston.
— Alvaro Parra, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.
— Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS

— Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.
— How Two Major Oil Companies are Surviving in a Competitive Environment.
— Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.
— Arve Johnsen, President, Statoil, Stavanger.
— PRODUCERS AND REFINERS STRATEGIES IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION.
— John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.
— Epa Malmivaara, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.
— Nicola Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.
— Saud O. Qunailah, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

OCTOBER 25

NEW OUTLOOKS FOR UNITED STATES' ENERGY POLICY

— The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States' Energy Secretary.

NORTH SEA OIL: SEED-CORN OF TOMORROW'S PROSPERITY

— John Moore, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.
— THE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING OIL PRICES ON THE BANKING SYSTEMS, SHARE VALUES, INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND WORLD BANK LOANS.

— Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice President and Global Petroleum Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., N.Y.
— Peter Gignoux, Senior Vice President, Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd., London.
— Robert L. Franklin, Founder and President, Lawrence Energy Associates Incorporated, Boston.
— Ian M. Hume, Assistant Director, Energy Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

MEGAMERGER TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

— Robert F. Greenhill, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, New York.
— Nicholas G. Voite, Oil Consultant, London, The Hague.
— Charles L. Daly, Managing Director, L.M. Fischel & Co. Ltd., London.
— Dieter Kempmann, Managing Director, Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A.G.
— Rosemary McFadden, President, N.Y. Mercantile Exchange.
— CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION OF CURRENT ENERGY ISSUES.
— Paul H. Frankel, President, Petroleum Economics Ltd.

CONFERENCE LOCATION:

Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone: (441) 937 8000. Telex: 263151. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the conference. ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

SURNAME

FIRST NAME

POSITION

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY/COUNTRY

TELEPHONE

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20-9-85

U.S. Futures

Sept. 19

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Dollar Declines in N.Y. on Income Report

They said that U.S. data released Thursday showing that personal income had risen 0.3 percent in August and personal spending had soared 1.2 percent were in line with market expectations and had had little impact.

In London, the dollar fell to close at 2623.5 Swiss francs from the opening 2401.5 and Wednesday's close of 2391.

On other exchanges late Thursday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2192.2 DM, up from 2099.8 DM Wednesday; at 8.894 French francs in Paris, up slightly from 8.892; and at 1954.9 lire in Milan, up from 1,951.

In Zurich, the dollar rose to 2388 Swiss francs from 2378.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 242.55 yen, up from 241.80.

(UPI, Reuters)

Trading Again Focuses on Primary Market

manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

The secondary market in floating-rate notes was generally quiet again, but a major feature was the further increase in Monday's \$2 billion issue for the United Kingdom. It added around 5 basis points to end at 99.75% percent.

In dollar straits, Ford Motor Credit issued a \$100-million, 10 percent bond that matures early in 1996 and was priced at par. The lead manager was Goldman Sachs International Corp.

The issue was quoted on when-issued market at a discount of 1 1/4 percent, just within the fees of 2 percent.

Also launched was a \$50-million straight for the British Columbia Municipal Finance Authority. The issue has a 20-year maturity, with terms will be refixed in 10 years when the investor has a put option.

On the secondary market, prices of seasoned dollar-straight terms to close little changed.

GE Sets Up London Medical-Systems Unit

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — General Electric Co. of the United States said its medical systems group will establish a London-based unit to serve its customers for medical diagnostic imaging equipment in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

The new organization, to be called General Electric Medical Systems-Europe, will begin operations on Nov. 1. Under the leadership of Vincenzo Neri, who will hold the title of president and chief operating officer, he formerly was chief executive and manager of corporate business development and strategy at General Electric's head office in Fairfield, Connecticut.

The board will be chaired by Paolo Fresco, vice president and general manager of operations in Europe and the Middle East and Africa, and president of GE-Europe.

GE said new the venture would

where he will be responsible for all London-based lending groups, the operations marketing section and the international operations manager. He is a past president of the Finance Association of Ireland and the Norwegian Association of Bankers. He was a bank executive in the U.S. for 10 years, a position in which he was succeeded by John Potter.

Prime Computer Inc., the U.S. maker of minicomputers, has named Joseph Thompson as its new top of directors for the Eastern U.S. He will be responsible for all sales and procurement operations. He will continue to be responsible for the U.S. Midwest. As previously reported, George Kendall has become managing director of Prime's Hong Kong subsidiary, succeeding Mr. Thompson.

TRW Inc., the Cleveland-based automotive, electronics, aerospace and industrial products corporation, has appointed John J. Osborn vice president for its Asia-Pacific office in Tokyo. He has been acting manager of that office for the past year. Separately, Ed Barry has been

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia			United States			Macy (R.H.)		
Myer Emporium			Amer. Greenings			6th Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 647.1 Net Inc. 24.8 Per Share \$ 2.00		
Year	1985	1984	3rd Quarter, 1985	1984	1983	3rd Quarter, 1985	1984	1983
Revenue	3,470, 212.6	2,916. 5	Revenue	1,200. 0	1,070. 0	Revenue	1,070. 0	1,070. 0
Net Inc.	62.8	51.63	Net Inc.	1.38	0.89	Net Inc.	1.38	0.89
Per Share	0.716	0.163	Per Share	0.05	0.04	Per Share	0.05	0.04
Britain			3rd Quarter, 1985			McCormack		
Rowntree Mackintosh			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,500. 0 Net Inc. 1.25 Per Share \$ 0.65			3rd Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
1st Half	524. 0	470. 0	1st Quarter, 1985	1984	1983	1st Quarter, 1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,916. 5	2,416. 0	Revenue	1,200. 0	1,070. 0	Revenue	1,070. 0	1,070. 0
Net Inc.	62.8	51.63	Net Inc.	1.38	0.89	Net Inc.	1.38	0.89
Per Share	0.716	0.163	Per Share	0.05	0.04	Per Share	0.05	0.04
British Telecom.			Consorgs			9 Months Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
1st Quarter, 1985	1984	1983	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			9 Months Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
Revenue	463.3	275.2	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			9 Months Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
Net Inc.	62.8	51.63	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			9 Months Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
Per Share	0.716	0.163	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			9 Months Revenue \$ 1,071. 0 Net Inc. 0.80 Per Share \$ 0.50		
Italy			Ex-Cello-O			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Pirelli			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Year	1985	1984	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Revenue	45,000.	32,700.	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Japan			Federal Express			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Sony			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
3rd Quarter, 1985	1984	1983	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Revenue	36,425	31,610.	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Net Inc.	17,480.	19,530.	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Per Share	7.43	5.23	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
9 Months			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Revenue	55,590.	54,530.	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Net Inc.	2,413	2,530.	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		
Per Share	7.43	5.23	1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05			1st Quarter, 1985 Revenue \$ 1,200. 0 Net Inc. 1.38 Per Share \$ 0.05		

(Continued from Page 11)

engineers to use the systems. There are 200 to 500 system commands to be mastered. It takes a minimum of three months of solid practice before engineers are ready to use the systems on a real project.

The Calma system costs \$100,000 to \$150,000 per workstation, depending on software. L. Rosqvist, Calma's senior vice president for products and markets, said the cost should drop to between \$25,000 and \$50,000 in 1990.

Mr. Breen said Fluor intends to increase its work stations to at least 400 by 1990, from the 42 Calma units it operates today. He said most of Calma's programs are operating well, although one for electrical wiring does little more than two-dimensional drawings.

movement in Europe view the women banks in Geneva and Edinburgh? "I know some feminists hate the whole notion," Elaineumont of the Swiss feminist magazine "Femme" said.

CANBERRA — Australia's corporation tax will be raised to 46 percent from 46 percent as part of a package of tax reform measures announced Thursday by Treasurer Paul Keating.

The increase, effective from June 1987, will be accompanied by the end of double taxation of dividends paid to shareholders. Mr. Keating told Parliament. A capital-gains tax at company tax or personal taxpayers' marginal rates will also be introduced, he said.

Mr. Keating said that in 1987-88 the net cost of the tax cuts would be about 4.5 billion dollars (\$3 billion), of which the growing income from the reforms would account

U.S. Agency Approves Lower Options Margin

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Thursday approved lower margin levels for short positions in options on individual stocks, stock indexes and foreign currencies.

The new requirements, which become effective Jan. 31, generally will let investors carry larger short option positions without additional cash. New formulas for margin calculations will be based on the premium charged, plus a fixed percentage of the options producer's bid price.

Australia		United	
Myer Emporium		Amar.	
Year	1985	1984	2nd Quar.
Revenue	3,470.	2,910.	Revenue
Profits	50.8	43.48	Net Inc.
EPS	0.174	0.163	Per Share

[illegible]

		4th Qu.	1985	1984
Greetings		Revenue	947.1	918.9
	1985	Net Inc.	24.86	44.79
	216.4	Per Share	0.48	0.88
	7.35			
	0.23	Year	1985	1984
		Revenue	4,370.	4,070.
		Net Inc.	189.32	221.81
			1.37	

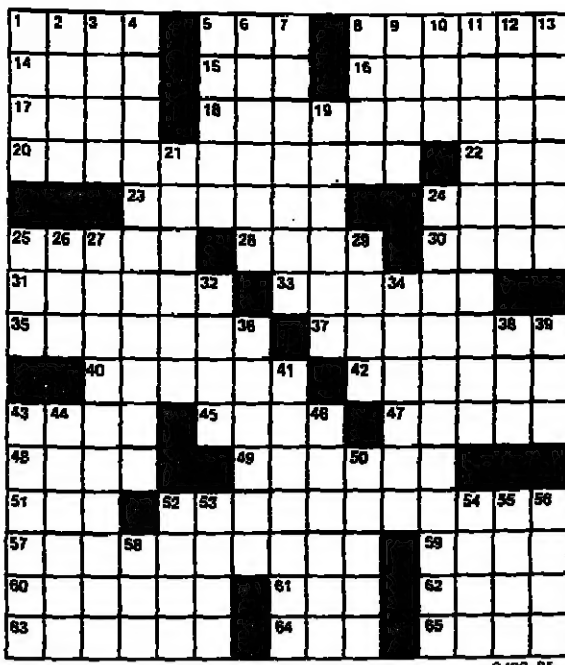
[illegible]

The Calma system costs \$100,000 to \$150,000 per work station, depending on software and hardware.

tion, depending on software. R. Rosqvist, Calma's senior vice president for products and marketing, said the cost should drop to between \$25,000 and \$50,000 by 1990.

Mr. Breen said Fluor intends to increase its work stations to about 400 by 1990, from the 42 Calma units it operates today. He said most of Calma's programs are creating well, although one for critical wiring does little more than two-dimensional drawings.

[illegible]



ACROSS

1 Laver rival, once
5 Climax
8 La Casa (The White House)
14 Legal claim
15 Gallina's largess
16 Compensation
17 Pianist
18 Gas-pressure gauge
20 Emulates John R. Neill
22 News serv.
23 Emanation from stagnation
24 Acad. title
25 Ben Adhem's group
28 Merit
30 Wild speech
31 Carpenter's companion
33 Leaf appendage
35 Ursula Minor cynosure
37 Francis Marion's plays
40 Having a handle
42 Tropical break
43 Elec. term
45 Belgian city

DOWN

1 Turkish regiment
2 Threshold
3 Boulder
4 Burden
5 Short surprise
6 Disinclined
7 Hats, trees or sheep
8 Cheese-making French region
9 Units on space vehicles
10 Reventant feeling
11 Student of flora and fauna
12 Crinkled fabric
13 Aimless

47 Branch of zool.
48 Kind of review
49 Finally
51 Hero of Uris's "Exodus"
52 Calumny
57 Rambling
58 Sub in a tub
60 White poplars
61 "let them clash!" Burns
62 Well informed about
63 Church seat
64 TU-144, e.g.
65 City on the Yonne

19 Jumps a battery
21 Sirs, to Louis XIV
24 Affectedly grand
25 County subdiv.
26 Contemporary Indian novelist
27 Unwise
29 Homer's legendary burial place
32 Rama's land
34 Cobb's Judge
36 Ermines in summer
38 W.W. II arena
39 U.S. missile
41 Log notations
43 Cultivated areas in Tex.
44 Vicious
45 Tropical fish
46 Aida and Spartacus, e.g.
50 "not a word for tribute!"
52 Affair of honor
53 Gaelic
54 Spoutless jug
55 It glows for
56 Peet's Buck book
58 Year in the reign of Antoninus Pius

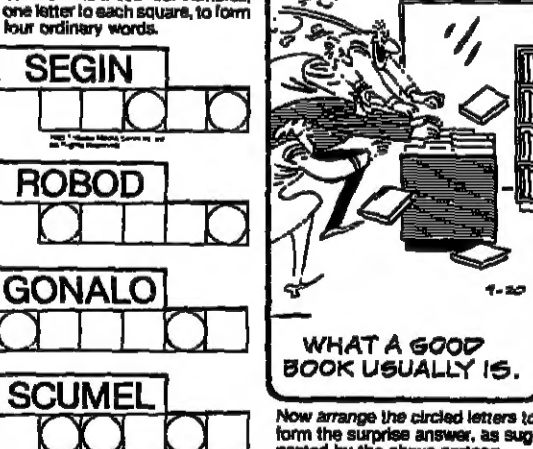
DENNIS THE MENACE



Mr. Wilson's gonna give me all of his leaves this year!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "O O O O O" TO (Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DERBY COLON NAPKIN SYPHON
Answer: What a worker who always watches the clock generally remains ONE OF THE "HANDS"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	24	25	26	27	28
Amsterdam	16	17	18	19	20
Antwerp	16	17	18	19	20
Barcelona	26	27	28	29	30
Berlin	16	17	18	19	20
Bombay	26	27	28	29	30
Buenos Aires	26	27	28	29	30
Calcutta	26	27	28	29	30
Canton	26	27	28	29	30
Cebu	26	27	28	29	30
Colon	26	27	28	29	30
Hankow	26	27	28	29	30
Hong Kong	26	27	28	29	30
Kobe	26	27	28	29	30
London	16	17	18	19	20
Madras	26	27	28	29	30
Manila	26	27	28	29	30
Medan	26	27	28	29	30
Osaka	26	27	28	29	30
Paris	16	17	18	19	20
Perth	26	27	28	29	30
Port of Spain	26	27	28	29	30
San Francisco	26	27	28	29	30
Singapore	26	27	28	29	30
Sourabaya	26	27	28	29	30
Taipei	26	27	28	29	30
Tokyo	26	27	28	29	30
Yokohama	26	27	28	29	30

MIDDLE EAST

AMSTERDAM	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	24	25	26	27	28
Amsterdam	16	17	18	19	20
Antwerp	16	17	18	19	20
Barcelona	26	27	28	29	30
Berlin	16	17	18	19	20
Bombay	26	27	28	29	30
Buenos Aires	26	27	28	29	30
Calcutta	26	27	28	29	30
Canton	26	27	28	29	30
Cebu	26	27	28	29	30
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Hankow	26	27	28	29	30
Hong Kong	26	27	28	29	30
Kobe	26	27	28	29	30
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Madras	26	27	28	29	30
Manila	26	27	28	29	30
Medan	26	27	28	29	30
Osaka	26	27	28	29	30
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Perth	26	27	28	29	30
Port of Spain	26	27	28	29	30
San Francisco	26	27	28	29	30
Singapore	26	27	28	29	30
Sourabaya	26	27	28	29	30
Taipei	26	27	28	29	30
Tokyo	26	27	28	29	30
Yokohama	26	27	28	29	30

OCEANIA

AMSTERDAM	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	24	25	26	27	28
Amsterdam	16	17	18	19	20
Antwerp	16	17	18	19	20
Barcelona	26	27	28	29	30
Berlin	16	17	18	19	20
Bombay	26	27	28	29	30
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Tokyo	26	27	28	29	30
Yokohama	26	27	28	29	30

FRIDAY'S FORECAST

Channel: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). LONDON: Cloudy, rain later. Temp. 17-19 (16-18). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). PARIS: Rain early, later. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). ROME: Thunderstorms. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 22-24 (21-23). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (21-23).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Sept. 19
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 19									
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.									
Amsterdam					London				
Close	Prev.				Close	Prev.			
ABN	501.50				ABN	517 1/2			
AFG	97 1/2				AFG	517 1/2			
ALC	126.30				ALC	567 1/2			
ALD	244.2				ALD	567 1/2			
ALF	227				ALF	567 1/2			
ALG	85.50				ALG	567 1/2			
ALH	85.50				ALH	567 1/2			
ALI	100.00				ALI	567 1/2			
ALJ	129.00				ALJ	567 1/2			
ALK	131.50				ALK	567 1/2			
ALL	129.00				ALL	567 1/2			
ALM	161.40				ALM	567 1/2			
ALN	58.50				ALN	567 1/2			
ALO	58.50				ALO	567 1/2			
ALP	75.50				ALP	567 1/2			
ALQ	75.50				ALQ	567 1/2			
ALR	64.50				ALR	567 1/2			
ALS	54.50				ALS	567 1/2			
ALT	54.50				ALT	567 1/2			
ALU	132.50				ALU	567 1/2			
ALV	132.50				ALV	567 1/2			
ALW	44.50				ALW	567 1/2			
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ALZ	44.50				ALZ	567 1/2			
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ALK	44.50				ALK	567 1/2			
ALL	44.50				ALL	567 1/2			
ALM	44.50								

SPORTS

Giants Fire Davenport, Hire Craig

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — Jim Davenport was fired Wednesday as manager of the San Francisco Giants and replaced by Roger Craig, as the new president and general manager, Al Rosen, made his first move in shaking up the last-place team in the National League West.

Afterward, Craig, Bob Brenly and Rob Deer hit home runs to help beat their new manager's old team, the San Diego Padres, 9-6.

Rosen also put the players on notice that none of their jobs are safe and that "we promise" that there will be changes made. I'm not afraid to change.

Rosen's first move, in replacing Tom Haller, was to hire Craig, the former manager of the Padres and the pitching coach in Detroit last year when the Tigers won the World Series.

Craig, 54, was fired by the Padres after managing in 1978 and 1979, and left the Tigers after a salary squabble. Although he said Wednesday that "I can win, I'm a winner," in 12 years of pitching in the majors he was known more for his losing. In the New York Mets' first year of existence, 1962, he lost 24 games, the next year 22.

Haller has not been offered another job with the Giants but Davenport, who left with a 56-88 record as a manager, may be.

The team's owner, Bob Lurie, skirted the issue of whether the team will be moved, but restated that this is his "year of decision" about whether to remain at much-criticized Candlestick Park.

"In the coming weeks we will make a decision about the long-term home of the Giants," Lurie said. "Until then I will have nothing further to say."

Jackson Helps Angels Close on Royals; Both Cardinals, Mets Win in NL's East



Phil Niekro, trying for the second time to win his 300th game in the major leagues, instead gave up 11 hits and found little to admire as his Yankees were beaten, 5-2, by the Tigers.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Reggie Jackson, who has earned the nickname Mr. October for his excellence under pressure during pennant races, got an early start on 1985 by driving in two runs Wednesday night during a 9-3 rout of the Chicago White Sox that closed the California Angels to one game of the American League West lead.

The division leaders, the Kansas City Royals, were beaten by the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Seattle Mariners, while in the East, both the division-leading Toronto Blue Jays and the second-place New York Yankees lost.

In the National League's East, the division-leading St. Louis Cardinals won, as did the pursuing New York Mets.

A few nights ago, the Angels' Jackson had said that lesser known players must take their turns in the spotlight while such big names as himself and pitcher Don Sutton must come through without fail.

In beating the White Sox, six Angels drove in runs, with Jackson and Dick Schofield each batting in two. And the winning pitcher was Sutton, who breezed to victory No. 295 in the majors.

"We can get into a streak like this where everyone contributes," said the Angels' manager, Gene Mauch. "Hopefully, that is what we are going to do."

Sutton, acquired in a trade from Oakland on Sept. 10, held the White Sox while the Angels scored in every inning but the first, seventh and ninth off six pitchers.

Mauch praised his veteran pitcher for being crafty while the offense did its job.

"He didn't have as great stuff as he did the first time he went out and won for us," Mauch said. "But he dipped down into his bag of tricks and got the job done."

Mauchers 6, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dave Henderson drove in three runs and three pitchers gave up only three hits as Seattle's staff extended its string of shutouts against the Royals this week to 26; it was the first time in their history the Mariners have gotten consecutive shutouts.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Rich Gedman hit for the cycle in Boston, going 4-for-5 and driving in seven runs against Toronto. The Red Sox got 18 hits, with Wade Boggs also going 4-for-5 to raise his major league-leading average to .372.

Tigers 5, Yankees 2: Rookie Nelson Simmons ended a 2-2 tie with an RBI single in the sixth and felled Phil Niekro's second attempt to win his 300th game in the majors. Mickey Mahler's seven and two-thirds innings of one-hit relief pitched the Yankees' losing streak to a season-high six.

Orioles 4, Brewers 3: Fred Lynn, returning from a torn ankle ligament that kept him out of 21 games, homered for the second straight game to break a 2-2 tie in Baltimore and Scott McGreig pitched a six-hit shutout at Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Rangers 3: Tim Lincecum's two-run double beat Texas in Minneapolis.

A's 1, Indians 0: Pinch-hitter Dave Collins' two-out single in the eighth gave Oakland its victory in Cleveland, although loser Don Schutze had allowed only two runners to reach second base the first seven innings.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 0: In the National League Bob Forsch pitched a three-hitter in Philadelphia and Tommy Herr drove in three runs as St. Louis won its seventh straight to remain two games ahead of New York. Forsch, who had back surgery last year, posted his first shutout since pitching a no-hitter Sept. 26, 1983.

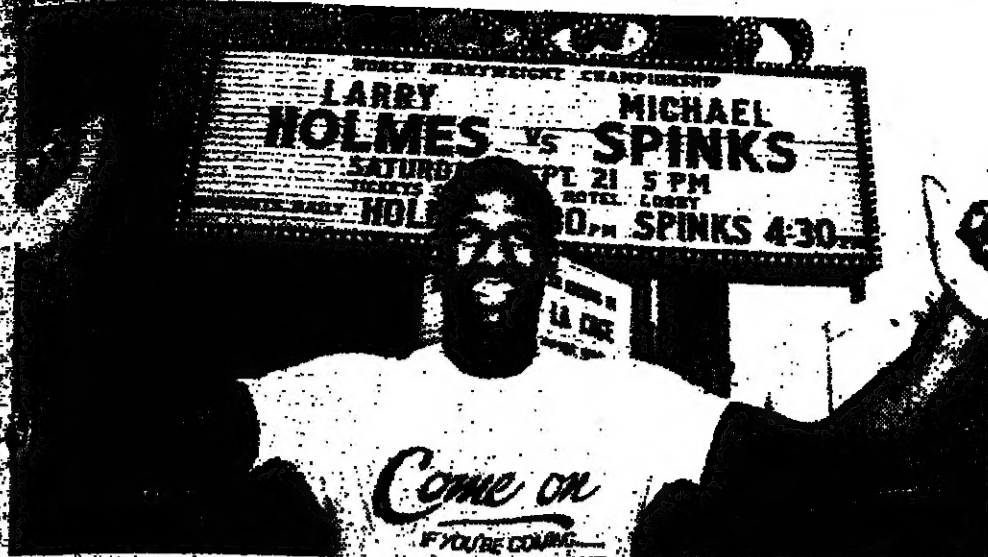
NL batting leader Willie McGee of the Cardinals, now hitting .363, had a double and two singles, drove in a run, scored his 107th run and stole his 48th base.

Mets 4, Cubs 2: Ray Knight, hitting just .207 in a frustrating season, doubled in two runs during a three-run fourth in New York and pitchers Rick Aguilera and Roger McDowell held Chicago to six hits.

Astros 7, Dodgers 2: Houston, winning its eighth straight, got four-hit pitching from Mike Scott and Jeff Calhoun in Los Angeles. The NL West-leading Dodgers have lost three of their last four, but need only a combination of 12 victories or Cincinnati losses to clinch the title.

Reds 7, Braves 3: Cincinnati's Nick Esasky, playing in his home town, homered and drove in four runs in Atlanta.

Pirates 10, Expos 6: Tony Pena hit a three-run homer, his second homer of the game, during a four-run 11th that gave Pittsburgh its victory in Montreal. (AP, UPI)



Michael Spinks: "One thing's already happened to me that everyone said wasn't possible."

A Challenge Is Nothing New to Spinks

Fighting Holmes No Harder Than Battling the Ghetto

By John Ed Bradley
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Michael Spinks, the younger, and more accomplished brother of Leon, the former heavyweight champ, also is easier to like.

Leon Spinks, who whipped Muhammad Ali in 1978, when everybody said Ali was no longer Ali, rapidly developed the reputation of being a goofy, gap-toothed kid from the ghetto who talked funny and could not keep out of trouble.

Michael Spinks also grew up in that St. Louis ghetto, a doomed project called Pruitt-Igoe that later was razed or, as he put it, "bombed out forever," when it became an ugly, crime-infested spike hammered into the heart of the city.

Michael Spinks always dreamed big, though big in those days was measured on the scale of human suffering. What he wanted was a simple means of transport, a way out. "Believe," he liked to say, "and anything can happen."

Now, in the dry heat and bright lights of Las Vegas, Spinks is preparing to challenge Larry Holmes for his heavyweight title. The significance of Saturday night's fight is twofold. First, Holmes is trying to equal the 49-0 record set by Rocky Marciano on Sept. 21, 1955.

And Spinks, at 29, hopes to become the first light heavyweight champion to successfully challenge the heavyweight boss in a title bout.

"One thing's already happened to me that everyone said wasn't possible," Spinks said. "I left, I left my hometown, and I always wanted to leave. I always said I didn't belong there. I'd say I know this is not right. I know there's a better place for me to live. And I still love the place. I love it. I just know I couldn't and wouldn't live there."

He is gravely aware of the improbability of success against Holmes. Over the past 64 years, six world light heavyweight champions have tried and failed, including Archie Moore, the last man to fight Marciano and only the second to knock him down. Moore, who now is working as a special assistant to Holmes, lost to Marciano in the ninth round.

Although Spinks, whose record is 27-0, is by far the best light heavyweight around, he is giving up as much as 35 pounds (16 kilograms) to Holmes, who packs every ten frames. Spinks generally fights at 175 pounds, but this week he has refused to divulge his weight. He said he wants "to keep it a surprise. I like surprises," and added, "I've been eating so much I'm sick of eating."

But Spinks has been training in Las Vegas for three weeks and appears to be in superb condition. He seems truly undaunted by the challenge. All his life, he said, he was "getting picked on by people bigger than me," including brother Leon, who once fought with him over a bologna sandwich and busted open his cheek with a curtain rod. He said that if he was not fighting Leon, he was fighting because of Leon.

After an afternoon workout, Spinks looked back on more of his days living in Pruitt-Igoe, which he once called "the land of the terrible, a rough, rough place."

"Once I got jumped by this gang," he said. "They spotted me in a crowd for some reason, and this guy named Gilbert Coleman. I said, 'Gilbert, we're being watched.' Then I told him to move on the count of three. Now, I couldn't run as fast as Gilbert, so I got caught. Everywhere I ran, there was a guy there waiting, waiting to hit me."

"They said, 'Come on, little Spinks. Come on,' and they hit me. They said, 'Are you Leon Spinks' brother?' And I said, 'Yeah. And they hit me again."

"Later on, I'm sitting on these wooden blocks and I'm mad. I'm mad because I'm getting beat on for no reason at all and because the world isn't fair. Pretty soon, I see one of the members of this gang walking by. I said, 'You ain't gonna jump me by yourself, are you?' So he sends this guy to get the rest of his gang. I told him I'd fight him but not wrestling. That was the rule. We'd stand there and box but no wrestling."

"So we walk out to this lot and next thing you know a gang of guys appears. I hit him with a jab and take off running, and I run in a complete circle. I run until I run into a fence and they start working me over. Then all of a sudden, out of nowhere, Leon comes and he's standing there. He tells them to stop it, but they keep punching me in the mouth. 'Get out of the way, big Spinks,' they said. 'Get out of here."

"Man, I'll never forget that. I had on a Charlie Brown sweat shirt, you know the kind. Then this little guy came up with a switchblade. And he sent everybody away."

"But what happened, the following fall, one of those guys who jumped me and beat me was sitting right next to me in class. And 'that guy became one of my best friends. He had the greatest left jab you ever wanted to see; he could have been something. But it happened to him. He died, man. Robbing some place. Security guard shot him. His name was Louis Finch and he might have made it."

Spinks clenched his fist and waved it in front of his face, at no one in particular. "The way I see it," he said, "if I can come out of that, anything can happen."

NCAA Is Finding TV Ban Unenforceable

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the major sanctions the National Collegiate Athletic Association often imposes on a major college football team on probation, the banning of live telecasts of its games, has proven to be virtually unenforceable. In this age of satellites, dishes and television pirates, the games can be seen live from start to finish no matter what the NCAA rules.

Florida, for example, is on probation and in the first year of a two-year ban against live television appearances. But thousands of its fans, in bars and homes equipped with dishes that receive satellite signals, watched the live telecast of Florida's 35-23 victory over Miami of Florida on Sept. 7.

Turner Broadcasting System, with headquarters studios in Atlanta, was taking a satellite feed of the entire game from Miami to show occasional highlights during its regular telecast of the TBS game of the week that day. A team on probation is permitted to be seen live on such 30-second highlights during the telecast of another game. Florida's fans simply zeroed their dishes in on the proper satellite and pirated the game in progress.

David Berst, the NCAA director of enforcement, said his staff was aware of this sort of thing but was not sure how it could be stopped. An alternative, Berst said, might be to drop prohibitions against live telecasts as part of penalties.

"That kind of pirating action dilutes the effectiveness of the TV sanction," he said. "One way to stop it is to make the TV sanctions even harsher, or to forget TV sanctions altogether. In recent years the move to cut scholarship grants for football players at an institution on probation seems to be very effective. A cut in grants may hurt a team more in the long run than a loss of TV revenue."

Florida's football grants were cut from 30 to 20 this year and next year.

Notre Dame lost to Michigan State, 28-23, two years ago in South Bend, Indiana, when Dave Yarema threw three touchdowns for the Spartans. The Irish, who were upset by Michigan last week, were not looking forward to his return Saturday night in South Bend, where the teams meet. But Yarema, now a senior, will not play. He broke a bone in his right, or throwing, thumb during Michigan State's victory over Arizona State last Saturday. The break was not discovered until Monday, when the constant pain in Yarema's right hand forced doctors to X-ray it. He will miss at least two games.

Coach Dick Anderson of Rutgers does not have fond memories of Michie Stadium at West Point, New York, where his surprising Scarlet Knights play Army on Saturday after their big comeback gave them a 28-28 tie with Florida last week. The former Penn State end said Michie Stadium was not an easy place to play.

"I had a tough time at Army," he remembered. It happened in 1962 in Penn State's 9-0 loss at West Point. Asked to be more specific, Anderson laughed and said, "I dropped the winning touchdown pass in the end zone."

Anderson is the one who grumbled a little after Rutgers' tie at Florida last week because, among other mistakes late in the game, one of his receivers dropped a pass that should have been caught and could have given Rutgers a victory.

Army may have the only offensive line in major college football consisting of five centers. From tackle to tackle, each of the linemen has snapped the ball from center at least once while playing for the academy, and in most cases quite a bit. The present starting center is Ron Rice. The two guards who once were centers are Clint Pollitt and Don Smith and the tackles are Ed Shultz and Joe Manausa.

Andy Talley, Villanova's coach, said: "The Wildcats are really just a bunch of kids right now. We have 18 freshmen starting against Iowa. But the enthusiasm for the return of varsity football is so great we may have a sellout Saturday, and that would mean 20,000."

Villanova, according to Talley, is a team without a division. The college groups are I-A, I-AA, II and III. Since the Wildcats have given scholarships to freshmen this fall, the school cannot be placed in Division II, which prohibits scholarships. But since the majority of the Wildcats' opponents for the first two seasons are in that group, they cannot be considered in another group, either.

Raines' Father Strikes Out on TV
The Associated Press
SANFORD, Florida — The father of Tim Raines, the Montreal Expos' outfielder, can still watch his son play. This season.

Ned Raines, whose son played at Seminole High School in Sanford, was informed this week that the satellite dish in front of his home, with which he picks up telecasts from Montreal, must come down because it violates zoning codes.

Raines appealed the decision. The county board of adjustment rejected it, but gave him six months to dismantle the dish.

Dancing the Match Away
Van Gaal, left, of the Sparta team and Hamburg's star, Felix Magath, found themselves face to face in an uncomfortable meeting on the playing field, while the soccer ball went its own way Wednesday night in Rotterdam. Sparta won the UEFA Cup tournament's first-round, first-leg match, 2-0.

Help May Be Coming for the U.S. Davis Cup Team
United Press International
NEW YORK — Even before the United States was eliminated from this year's Davis Cup competition, there was deep concern about the team's future prospects.

The problem is twofold. First, as evidenced by recent results, the rest of the world has caught up to the United States in producing new talent. Second, when it comes to playing on clay courts, the Americans are lagging far behind.

As a result, when the United States is the visiting team for Davis Cup matches, the surface inevitably is of clay. Faced with this disadvantage, the United States was beaten by Argentina in 1983's first round, by Sweden in last December's finals and by West Germany in the second round this summer.

Also not helping this year was the absence of John McEnroe, because of a requirement that he sign a certificate of good behavior.

While he cannot do much about McEnroe's temperament, J. Randolph Gregson, first year president of the U.S. Tennis Association, would like to ensure stronger U.S. representation in world competi-



Van Gaal, left, of the Sparta team and Hamburg's star, Felix Magath, found themselves face to face in an uncomfortable meeting on the playing field, while the soccer ball went its own way Wednesday night in Rotterdam. Sparta won the UEFA Cup tournament's first-round, first-leg match, 2-0.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 9, Oakland 3
Detroit 4, Kansas City 3
Boston 4, Toronto 3
Chicago 4, Minnesota 3
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 3
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3
New York Yankees 4, Baltimore 3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Washington 4, Montreal 3
San Diego 4, California 3
Oakland 4, Texas 3
Detroit 4, Kansas City 3
Boston 4, Toronto 3
Chicago 4, Minnesota 3
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 3
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3
New York Yankees 4, Baltimore 3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Washington 4, Montreal 3
San Diego 4, California 3
Oakland 4, Texas 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3
Houston 4, Texas 3
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 3
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3
New York Yankees 4, Baltimore 3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Washington 4, Montreal 3
San Diego 4, California 3
Oakland 4, Texas 3

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 9, Oakland 3
Detroit 4, Kansas City 3
Boston 4, Toronto 3
Chicago 4, Minnesota 3
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 3
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3
New York Yankees 4, Baltimore 3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Washington 4, Montreal 3
San Diego 4, California 3
Oakland 4, Texas 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3
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New York Yankees 4, Baltimore 3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Washington 4, Montreal 3
San Diego 4, California 3
Oakland 4, Texas 3

Transition

AUTO RACING

BRITISH REMAINT—Reinforced Derek Warwick, driver, to be on drive for Lotus Renault.

BASEBALL

MONTREAL—Approved Gary Hughes as Director of Scouting.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fred Yon Holter, general manager, and Jim Davenport, manager, named Al Rosen president and general manager and Roger Craig manager, respectively.

SEATTLE—Signed Gene Smith, point guard.

FOOTBALL

ATLANTA—Signed Don Woodard, defensive back.

GREEN BAY—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

LOS ANGELES—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

PITTSBURGH—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

ST. LOUIS—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

TAMPA BAY—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

WASHINGTON—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

WICHITA—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

WISCONSIN—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

WYOMING—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

YUKON—Signed John Jefferson, wide receiver.

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An Overdose of Ketchup

New York Times Service

Paperback houses are busy rushing back into print the works of Brand and Zane Grey. Bantam has dusted off five of Elmore Leonard's old westerns and a number

Some western writers contend that the western fell into decline because of the rise

Like other literary genres, the western continues to evoke criticism and debate. "The genre has always been split between two extremes," said Don Graham, an associate

and Jeanne Williams, a past president of the Western Writers of America, many whose books feature strong women characters.

Hu Kun, 22, of China, won the international Yehudi Menuhin violin contest in Paris with his rendition of a Sibelius concerto. His prize: 50,000 francs (about \$5,600) and five engagements.

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